Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

ACCORDING to a Moscow announcement, there is nothing politically significant about Marshal Tito's sojourn in the Crimea: he had simply come for his health. Less official reports tend to believe that the Yugoslav President is on the scenic Black Sea peninsula not so much for his own health as for that of the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev who, it is alleged, needs his support against the recrudescence of Stalinist elements within the Soviet Union. Neither report seems to be entirely plausible.

IF President Tito made the unpalatable, to him, plane trip for the express purpose of airing doctrinaire differences with Soviet leaders, the most unusual aspect of the meeting, surely, is not the disclosure that an unsolved controversy remains between Soviet and Yugoslav leaders as to whether there is just one road to socialism. Agreement to disagree on this question, which involves recognition of the initiative and enterprise of national communist parties, was rather unambiguously implied in the Russo-Yugoslav *rapprochement* of June, 1955, when Mr. Khrushchev and Prime Minister Bulganin came to Belgrade to atone for the Cominform's expulsion of Yugoslavia seven years earlier. Neither then, however, nor at any time since, has any responsible Soviet leader admitted that Yugoslav deviations from the Moscow manual of social revolution had been correct. The significance of the reconciliation was formal recognition that national communist parties are entitled to chose their own road to socialism in conformity with local social conditions and historic development without being branded as counter-revolutionaries and heretics. In this lay the significant departure from the uncompromising Stalin line.

IF it is true that these unresolved ideological differences have in the past year sharpened to the extent of requiring Marshal Tito's personal intervention with Soviet leaders, then the most remarkable feature of the current Crimean episode is that the talks are held in such an incongruous old-world atmosphere of political sophistication. The spectacle of Soviet and Yugoslav Communist leaders playing leisurely battledore-and-shuttlecock with their ideological convictions at a summer resort — the whole courtly scene framed by the presence of their ladies — is a unique departure from the acrimonious denunciation and vituperation that had been the fate of all who ventured to question Stalin's brittle theories on the practical application of Marxism-Leninism.

NOT even Stalin, however, attempted to impose the "line" on China, where native Communist leaders, their theories evolved through a quarter century of trial and error under civil war conditions, decided on a less painful if slower transition from the old semi-feudal society. But that, of course, was China, with her 575 millions and a century of revolutionary history. It can easily be imagined that the Soviet Union, even if it were loath to dictate doctrine to East European neighbours, would miss no occasion to use its influence with these "fraternal Communist Parties." This, it appears, is just what transpired when the Soviet Communist Party circulated a letter to its neighbours warning against the ideological pitfalls of Titoism, both in domestic and foreign policy. A situation such as that which has developed between British and French Socialists — both leading members of the Socialist Conference — in which they have adopted conflicting positions on the question of using force in the Suez dispute, is undreamt of in Communist philosophy. Yet such are the dangers inherent in independent political thought.

MARSHAL Tito may perhaps be forgiven if he fears that a comradely warning, or even a suggestion from the Soviet Union to, say, Bulgaria or Albania, may carry the force of a *diktat*, and that such warnings are liable again to lead to ideological segregation which, as the Djilas experience has shown the President, is not without danger to the Yugoslav Communist Party. It is highly unlikely that the real outcome of the Yalta talks will become known in any near future, and the only clue to the success of the Yugoslav leader's reported efforts at convincing Soviet leaders to soft-pedal their political guidance seems to lie in the future course of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Jerusalem, October 5.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Three buses carrying students from England and other countries passed the site of the Sdom road ambush 10 minutes before the attack, it was learned last night.

Defence Urges Leniency for 3 Poznan Accused

POZNAN, Thursday. — Defence counsel for the three Poles accused of killing a public security officer during the June uprising here, wound up their cases today and asked for leniency for the defendants.

The prosecution has waived asking for the death penalty, but has demanded severe punishment for all three. Sentences of the three men, the first of four groups of defendants on trial, will be handed down on Monday afternoon.

One lawyer for the defence said that "we all bear the responsibility for these young men. It was our generation which brought them up."

He declared that the country's youth had grown up in an atmosphere of war brutality, concentration camps and crematoria. "It is not surprising that some of them had no respect for the individual, the family or anything else," he said. *(UP, Reuter)*

British Labour Raps Colonial Regimes

BLACKPOOL, Thursday — (Reuter). — Racial problems in the British Commonwealth dominated the Labour Party's annual conference today, with party leaders attacking white settlers in Africa and pledging that a future Socialist Government will stamp out colour discrimination in the colonies.

But the 1,300 delegates overwhelmingly rejected a demand that moves should be set on foot to expel South Africa from the Commonwealth because of her racial policies.

Mr. James Griffiths, deputy leader of the party, declared that if such a resolution was carried "there would be glee among the racialists in South Africa." It would bring deep regret to the South African Labour Party, which still regarded the tie with the Commonwealth as of vital importance.

He suggested that the British Parliament should pass a bill to deal with racial discrimination inside Britain itself. "Then we can speak to others with a clear conscience."

The conference approved another resolution, which condemned the Apartheid policy of the South African Government.

It also backed motions criticizing the Government's policy in Cyprus, demanding an inquiry into alleged brutal punishments on Africans in Kenya and calling for more aid for underdeveloped countries.

A resolution urging the withdrawal of all armed forces from colonial territories was defeated.

Mr. Griffiths made a strong appeal for a new bid to bring peace to Cyprus.

Opening the debate, Mr. Tom Driberg, Vice-Chairman of the Party, said that a future Labour Government would ultimately abolish all racial discrimination in the colonies.

Tokyo Tories Oppose Soviet Peace Talks

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — A meeting of the Conservative Party ended in uproar yesterday when 80 members objected to the forthcoming Moscow visit of Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama to reopen talks on a peace treaty with Russia.

The party Secretary-General, Mr. Nishi, was forced to leave the meeting, after which, dissident members held a separate meeting. They condemned the Premier's trip and expressed no confidence in the appointment of Mr. Ichiro Nono, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, as delegate to the talks.

Mr. Hatoyama is due to leave for Moscow on Saturday. Talks broke down two months ago when the Russians refused to recognise Japan's claim to two islands in the southern Kuriles, north of Japan.

U.N. Committee To Define Aggression

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A special 19-member U.N. committee will meet in New York on October 8 in a new effort to draw up a definition of aggression to be submitted to the U.N. Assembly on November 12.

The question of finding a definition of aggression has been before the U.N. since 1950, but previous discussions had always ended inconclusively.

WORLD SERIES SECOND GAME POSTPONED

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The second game of the World Series between the Yankees and Brooklyn was postponed because of light rain and "menacing weather."

Brooklyn won the first game of the series yesterday 6 to 3. *(Baseball Page — P. 2, Col. 5)*

Israel Again Asks To Attend U.N. Session

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, today sent a letter to M. Bernard Cornut Gentille of France, October President of the Security Council, reiterating Israel's request filed with the Council last week to participate in the debate on the Suez Canal beginning tomorrow.

Israel's action today was followed by a request from seven Arab members of the U.N. to take part in the debate. They applied to the Council President in a letter signed jointly by the seven countries.

The seven Arab nations were Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Libya and the Yemen.

Certain of Support

Mr. Eban said that Israel was concerned solely with the problem of freedom of passage through the Canal, and in that capacity wished to appear before the Council.

"It is not conceivable to us that any member of the U.N. will fail to uphold our right to address the Security Council fully on a matter in which Israel's interest is amply attested," the Ambassador added.

Mr. Eban told the President of the Council that it was Israel's intention to "limit her intervention in the debate solely to the aspects of the problems which arise from the resolution of the Security Council of September 1, 1951" (ordering Egypt to cease her blockade of Israel shipping through the Canal). He recalled that at the time, the Council invited both Egypt and Israel to participate in the discussion that proceeded the resolution.

Blockade Sole Issue

In an accompanying statement, Mr. Eban said that Israel does "not intend to involve herself in the other issues arising in the discussion, and least of all need it be feared that she proposes to discuss other Middle Eastern questions."

During the week, the Israel delegation had seen the chairmen of virtually every delegation to the 11 member Council. It is known that Mr. Eban has also discussed Israel's request with Mr. Arcady Sobolev of the Soviet Union, and there are reports that Israel has contacted at least some of the foreign ministers who have arrived for the full Council session.

Meanwhile, British and French diplomats in New York today completed work on a resolution seeking support from the Security Council in their dispute with Egypt over nationalization of the Suez Canal.

A British spokesman indicated that work was all but finished on the resolution. He said that it was now "sitting quietly waiting to be introduced," but declined to disclose its contents. Last night the spokesman said that it was broadly supported by the U.S.

Egypt to Attend

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, will sit in at the debate as an "interested party."

Among representatives taking part in the debate will be the Foreign Ministers of the four major powers — Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (Britain), M. Christian Pineau (France), Mr. Dulles (U.S.) and Mr. Dmitri Shepilov (Soviet Union). The Soviet Minister who is on his first visit to the U.S. will be making his debut at the United Nations.

Mr. Lloyd planned two long sessions with his advisers today in preparation for the debate. He also saw the Yugoslav and Persian representatives and was later to have his first talk with Mr. Shepilov, to be followed by a talk with M. Pineau.

Pineau Sees U.N. Chief

The French Foreign Minister spent more than an hour with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, discussing "procedural matters." M. Pineau said that the Secretary-General was "a referee, who does not take sides."

Reports of Anglo-French differences with the U.S. over the approach to U.N. discussion of the problem have filtered through the corridors here. The official reaction was to play down such reports. One Western source said that the Anglo-French and American views were "similar, but not identical."

Reports of a Western "split" were given credence because of the Press conference remarks made by Mr. Dulles in Washington on Tuesday, when he talked first of all of "fundamental differences" with Britain and France. Later, he revised his remarks to put the "differences" in the past tense.

(UP, INA, Reuter)

Canal Users Agree On Association's Details

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Council of the 15-nation Suez Canal Users' Association (SCUA) — set up to co-ordinate action of the main shipping nations using the waterway — tonight agreed on details of its organization and financing.

The Council approved two resolutions on the Association's working but left over until tomorrow further consideration of a committee report on shipping questions.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight the operations of the Association would require about £50,000 in the first three months, which the 15 members would contribute in equal shares. Permanent financing of the Association will be decided on after proposals are drafted by its seven-member executive group for submission to the Association's Council.

The resolution on organization published tonight said the Association will have three organs — a Council, an executive group and an administrator. The Council, consisting of all members, will meet every six months. It will elect the executive group and appoint an administrator, after receiving a recommendation from the executive, review expenditure, approve the budget and "give directives on the general policy and operations of the Association."

League Secretary Urges U.N. Mediation on Suez

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Abdel Khalek Hassuna, today called on the U.N. Security Council to "open the door to negotiations" between Egypt and the countries concerned for a peaceful settlement of the Suez Canal question.

In a statement to the Press, Hassuna said that the Security Council could recommend direct talks and leave it to the parties to decide how to conduct them.

Another alternative would be for the U.N. to set up a body of its own members who might be joined by others from outside to take up the question with the two sides in an effort to find a peaceful settlement, he said. In that event, the Security Council would call upon Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, to play an active role in the talks and attend meetings of the negotiating body.

Shepilov, Fawzi Shy At Queries on Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, refused to discuss Israel's status in the Suez crisis yesterday when questioned by reporters after they had each paid separate visits to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

Mr. Shepilov declared that Israel's request to participate in the U.N. Security Council session called to discuss Suez was "a matter of the type which he had told the Press he would not discuss at the present time."

Fawzi, asked if the rumour was true that Israel shipping was passing through the Canal, told correspondents that "this is one question I am not discussing."

Algerians Kill 39 Soldiers; Morocco Mediating Peace

PARIS, Thursday. — Minister Resident Robert Lacoste today returned to Algeria, where French troops suffered their worst setback since the insurrection began 23 months ago.

M. Lacoste appeared weary as he climbed aboard a special plane at the military airfield of Villacoubley. Hardly recovered from a kidney operation, he had spent a week in Paris fighting growing suggestions to negotiate with the insurgents.

But as the 58-year-old Socialist Minister took off from here this morning, the capital buzzed with talk about various reports of coming peace moves.

The announcement from Algiers that 39 French soldiers were massacred in a giant ambush added a note of urgency to efforts made in various circles to bring about an early solution to the conflict.

It was the biggest single French defeat since the nationalists rose in an armed uprising on November 1, 1954.

M. Lacoste again told a Cabinet meeting yesterday that the fresh rebel offensive was a desperate effort to bring France to her knees and that it would be premature to negotiate. But two hours after he had left, Premier Guy Mollet met with Prince Moulay Hassan, elder son and special envoy of Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef of Morocco, who is known to have offered to mediate the conflict.

An official announcement from the Elysee Presidential Palace said Prince Hassan will have an audience with President Rene Coty later today.

Ahmed Balafrej, Moroccan Foreign Minister who accompanied the Prince to Paris, has said they would be at the disposal of both the French Government and the Algerians if any mediation by the Sultan was required.

Hassan said that his talk with M. Mollet today, which lasted nearly an hour, concerned Franco-Moroccan conventions about to be signed and the prospects of concluding others in the future. He said he hoped that a cultural convention, a technical assistance convention and a judicial convention would be concluded in about a fortnight.

"We also discussed the main lines of future military, economic and financial conventions," he said. Asked if he had talked about Algeria with M. Mollet, the Prince said, "This question was brought up incidentally."

In Algiers, meanwhile, police said today that three European women planted the time bombs which wrecked a milk bar and a cafeteria in Algiers last week-end killing one person and wounding 65 others. *(UP, Reuter)*

Sterling Remittances Controlled in Egypt

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government has instructed banks not to pay out money transferred from Britain before obtaining official permission, it was officially stated in Cairo today.

The instructions refer to sterling transferred to Egypt since September 27 (for transactions such as cheques drawn on the banks for payment by British firms with offices in Egypt and also to sterling transferred from any other country to Egypt).

'Madame X' Spy Trial Nears End

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The tall, willowy silhouette of the mysterious "Madame X," a foreign citizen being tried in Jerusalem for espionage, could be seen clearly yesterday evening through the open window of the District Court as the second day of her trial drew to a close.

The court ban on any publicity — verbal, printed or pictorial — which might reveal her identity, was still in force.

Two sessions were held yesterday, before Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the District Court. In the morning, Mr. Haim Cohen, Attorney-General, concluded presentation of the State's case, and Mr. M. Kritzman, of Tel Aviv, opened his defence of the 29-year-old woman.

The accused was given three choices: either to testify under oath and be subjected to a cross-examination; to make a statement upon which she would not be questioned but which also does not have the force of testimony under oath, or to remain silent. She chose to testify under oath.

Immediately after she had finished, Mr. Cohen began his cross-examination, taking up most of the afternoon session which ended at 7 p.m.

The trial may conclude today if no unexpected complications develop. No date has been set for the verdict.

The preliminary investigation was conducted in Jerusalem before Magistrate Israel Weiner in his capacity of Examining Magistrate.

Nicosians Mob Food Centre

NICOSIA, Thursday. — One of the four food distribution centres in the old walled quarter of Nicosia was mobbed today during the two-hour break in the day's curfew allowed inhabitants to procure supplies.

The 24 hour curfew was imposed by the Government last week following the daylight shooting of four British servicemen.

Screaming women waving market baskets over their heads, old men and children fought for a place in line, deaf to the attempts of Deputy Mayor A. Poulis to reassure them that there was enough food for all. British police finally restored order and distribution of food began.

Many of the inhabitants of the town have no running water and, cut off from the regular tanker trucks save for the two-hour daily break, suffer from a severe shortage even of drinking water.

Meanwhile, electric power was cut off throughout Cyprus early today. The cause is being investigated.

(Reuter, UP)

Five Israelis Murdered, One Wounded in Negev Ambush

Israel Criticizes M.A.C. Head for Vote on Husan

In the absence of the Israel delegation, the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday adopted a resolution censuring Israel for carrying out a "major, unprovoked and premeditated attack" against Husan in the night of September 25-26.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on the decision, said that the M.A.C. accepted a resolution stating that the attack by the Israel forces against the Jordanian infiltrator bases at Husan was not preceded by any provocation. Yet the UNTSO representative, Chairman of the M.A.C., voted for this resolution.

The spokesman recalled that on September 23, a Jordanian position fired on a group of archaeologists visiting Ramat Rahel, killing four Israelis and wounding 16. On September 24, a Jordanian unit penetrated Israel territory in the vicinity of Aminadav and killed a woman who was picking olives. On the same day, a Jordanian force crossed the border at Maoz Hayim and killed a tractor driver and wounded another. The Husan operation followed these attacks as an expression of the natural right of self-defence.

The murder of six Israel citizens and the wounding of 17 others within 24 hours apparently does not constitute a provocation, according to the M.A.C. Chairman, the Foreign Ministry spokesman added.

The Israel delegation did not attend the meeting in line with the policy announced on Wednesday to stop attending.

Yesterday's decision was carried by the votes of the Jordanian delegates and that of the Chairman of the M.A.C., Lt.-Col. C. F. Moe.

The text of the T.S.O. statement follows:

In the absence of the Israel Delegation, the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission at this morning's meeting, adjourned the second session of the 273rd emergency meeting concerning Jordanian complaint C.285 and Israel complaint C.288 (Wallaja incident, in which one Israel woman was killed) and the second session of the 274th emergency meeting concerning Israel complaint C.287 and Jordanian complaint C.292 (Beisan incident, in which one Israel tractor driver was killed and another wounded).

The M.A.C. then considered the Jordanian complaint C.305 concerning the Husan incident. The following resolution tabled by the Jordan Delegation was adopted (the Jordan Delegation and the Chairman voting in favour):

"The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, having discussed Jordanian complaint No. C.305:

1. Finds that on the night of September 25-26, 1956, large Israel regular army forces launched a major, unprovoked and premeditated attack against Jordanian territory in the area of Husan, 10 kms. south of Jerusalem. Infantry, armoured cars, half-tracks, artillery, bazookas and automatic weapons were used in this aggression against Jordan. Observation aircraft also participated in the operation.

2. Finds further that the said Israel Army forces advanced, supported by artillery, towards a small detachment

(Continued on Page 5, — Col. 3)

Jordan Bitter at Iraq's Terms, Turns to Egypt for Aid

A joint communique published simultaneously in Baghdad and Amman last night on the week-long Iraqi-Jordan talks which ended on October 1, declared that Iraq had reaffirmed her obligations under the 1947 treaty to come to Jordan's aid if the latter were attacked.

Military experts of both sides are now meeting to work out the exact nature of this aid, the statement added.

Meanwhile, the controlled Jordan Press yesterday charged that Iraq had "failed" Jordan by attaching strings to her assistance. "El Jihad," the Old City daily, stated yesterday that the failure of the Jordan Foreign Minister, Auni Abdul Hadi, in his mission to Baghdad was known immediately after the Cabinet meeting presided over by King Hussein on Monday. A feeling of "great disappointment spread over the Jordan capital" when it became clear that Abdul Hadi had been unable to convince the Iraqi authorities to change their conditions for furnishing aid to Jordan — namely, the demand that the Arab Legion Commander, Ali Abu Nawar, be replaced and that the pro-Egyptian National Guard be withdrawn from the Israel frontier.

The paper went on to say that the Jordan Government had given up all hope of a change in the prevailing atmosphere in the relations between the two Hashemite kingdoms.

"It is a shame the way our big brother bargains with us when we need his aid most," "El Jihad" concluded.

Abdul Hadi last night warned the Jordan Press to "check its facts" before publishing reports damaging to the "friendly relations between Arab sister states," according to ANA. The reference was clearly to the reports of failure of the negotiations.

The first version of the talks describing them as a failure, sent by the Egyptian controlled Middle East News Agency from Amman, passed Jordan censorship, however.

Meanwhile, Reuter reported from Damascus that President Shukri Kuwatly of Syria sent a message today to King Hussein reassuring him that the Egyptian and Syrian armies were "fully prepared to repel any attack on any part of the Arab borders."

The fact that King Hussein soon after the Cabinet meeting received diplomatic representatives of the Cairo Axis countries — the Ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria — is seen by observers as a sign that Jordan will now appeal to Egypt and her allies for the aid which was not forthcoming from Iraq.

In view of this new development, it is believed that the only alternatives open to the King to forestall an overwhelming pro-Egyptian victory in this month's parliamentary elections are either to cancel them altogether or proclaim the country under martial law, as was proposed in the Syrian Press earlier this week. *(MENA, ANA)*

LEBANESE MILLIONAIRE SAID BRITISH SPY

The Lebanese millionaire and former Cabinet member, Emile Bustani, is at the head of a Lebanese group co-operating with the British espionage network recently uncovered in Cairo, according to "A-Sarha," the Damascus daily.

LEGIONNAIRES STONE MUSRARA STREET

Arab Legionnaires threw stones into the Musrara quarter of Jerusalem yesterday from 4.30 to 5 p.m. No one was hit and no damage was caused.

Arabs Not Protesting To U.N. on Husan

The Arab states have decided against lodging a joint protest with the Security Council on the Israel attack on the Husan police station in Jordan, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. Instead, they will send the U.N. Secretary-General a "warning" in the form of a letter "explaining the dangerous situation arising from Israel's "acts of aggression," the paper stated.

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which was to have taken place on Tuesday, October 9, 1956, has been postponed for a fortnight to Tuesday, October 23, 1956, at 5.30 p.m.

Transport arrangements — as stated in the invitations.

Killers Fire on Two Civilian Vehicles 10 Kms. from Sdom

Five Israelis were killed in an ambush on the Sdom-Beersheba desert highway yesterday afternoon, when the vehicles in which they were travelling were attacked from two sides of the road about 10 kms. from the Dead Sea.

At about 4.30 p.m., a tender belonging to the Sdom Bromine Company had just passed Kilometre 9, travelling towards Beersheba, when it was attacked by automatic fire. The four occupants of the vehicle were killed.

A quarter of an hour later, a car driven by Mr. Avraham Walter (known throughout the Negev as "Bumi") reached the same spot and was also fired on. Walter had the presence of mind to reverse his car immediately. One of the passengers, however, panicked and jumped out of the car. He was killed immediately. Another passenger was slightly wounded. He received first aid in Sdom.

THE VICTIMS

The five killed are:

Ephraim Waldman, originally from Poland, who was a Solel Boneh foreman. He worked for the company 20 years, including jobs in Bahrein and Syria.

A Solel Boneh driver, Ya'acov Lustig, age 34, who leaves a wife and children in Herzliya.

Engineer Lahav of the Sdom Bromine works. He came to Israel from Rumania and lived in Jerusalem.

Haim Kupertzin of Ein Gedi.

Gavriel Dehan of Beersheba.

Wounded:

Eli Ben-Avraham (Kamaroff).

Eye-Witness Account

By H. BEN-ADI

BEERSHEBA, Friday, 1.30 a.m. — Avraham Walter is alive today because he knows the Negev. On his return here from Sdom at 1.30 this morning he told me how his carload of passengers narrowly escaped being massacred:

I had just crossed the Irish Bridge ten kilometres out of Sdom and was shifting into second because of the steep incline. I've had enough experience of that territory to know I have to keep my eyes well skinned. It was just as well.

I saw five or six men dashing toward the roadway; they were wearing dark Arab dress.

There was no time to warn my passengers, because fire was opened immediately. The first shot came through the windscreen between me and the man sitting next to me, Lahav, an engineer from Sdom. He opened the door and jumped out. The firing came at first in single rifle shots.

Not having room to turn around, I drove in reverse. I couldn't stop for Lahav because another passenger was wounded, and we were under constant fire.

I saw Lahav running towards me chased by a man in khaki shorts and kefiya and carrying a sub-machine gun. I didn't see Lahav fall.

When I got to the memorial at kilometre seven I turned around and raced for Sdom.

Mr. Walter continued to drive in reverse for two kilometres until he came to the monument which had been erected at Kilometre 7 in memory of two engineers murdered there by infiltrators five years ago. At this point he succeeded in turning his car around. He raced to Sdom and alerted the police.

Another of Walter's passengers was an American engineer of the Bromine works, named Smith. Although suffering from shock, he assisted his wounded fellow-passengers to the first aid clinic.

A rescue party went out immediately from Sdom to the scene of the ambush where they found the five bodies. Lustig and Waldman were lying by the roadside in pools of blood while Kupertzin and Dehan were in the tender. Lahav's body was found not far away.

The murder took place about 15 kms. from the Jordan border. The attackers presumably had to cross Wadi Fukra. Since the attack took place in broad daylight, it is assumed that the marauders had crossed the lines last night and prepared an ambush. The killers fired one of their machineguns from the top of a small hill.

This is the first attack on the Sdom-Beersheba road since it was completed. It had been regarded as the safest in the Negev, and cars were not required to travel in convoys. In 1951, before the road was built, two surveyors of the P.W.D. were killed by infiltrators about two kilometres from the scene of yesterday's ambush.

Israel has lodged a complaint with the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. but no investigation has been requested.

Italy, Libya Sign Accord on Property

TRIPOLI, Libya, Thursday (Reuter). — Italy and Libya have signed an agreement transferring to Libya all Italian state property in the former African colony, but allowing Italy to retain enough buildings to house her diplomatic and consular offices and schools.

The agreement was announced by the Acting Government Press Director in Tripoli today.

Other clauses in the agreement allow the Italian Government land on which to build a hospital and permit Italians leaving Libya to take capital out.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday visited the Mamilla Pool accompanied by Dr. Z. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs; Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Deputy-Mayor of Jerusalem, and Dr. S.Z. Cahana, Director-General of the Ministry.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Carner of Florida who are touring Israel as guests of the Israel Bond Organization. Mr. Carner is Treasurer of the Miami Jewish Federation. In the afternoon they lunched with Dr. Joseph Burg, Minister of Posts. Also present at the luncheon were Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Military Commander of Jerusalem, and Mr. Leo Krown, Director of the Israel Bond Office in Jerusalem.

Mr. and Mrs. Carner and Mr. Jack Goldsmith of Memphis, Tenn., visited the Jewish Agency offices on Wednesday.

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The Uruguayan parliamentary delegation yesterday toured the Galilee and visited Deganya. Later they sailed across Lake Kinneret to Capernaum.

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Mr. M. Goote, Inspector General of Education in Holland and guest of the Ministry of Education, yesterday visited Hadassah's Apprenticeship Department (Brandeis Centre) and the Seligsberg Vocational High School. He discussed vocational and educational problems at a lunch given by Mrs. E. Reifenberg and Mrs. O. Goitein, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Hadassah Vocational and Educational Services in Israel.

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Mr. M. Madrazo, the new Spanish Consul General in Jerusalem, is staying at the King David Hotel.

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State Senator H. Goodman, of Baltimore, Maryland, and a group of American investors today toured Safad accompanied by Mayor A. Hacohen.

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Mr. and Mrs. David Provus, of Miami Beach, visited the Hebrew University yesterday, and were shown around the new campus.

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A reception for Mr. Shlomo Bardin, of the Brandeis Institute in Los Angeles, California, was given on Tuesday at the home of Mr. Marc Lavry in Jerusalem.

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The Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, is to lecture on Economics and Politics in Israel, at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon, at 1.15 today.

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The Dental Association of Israel hereby announces that treatment of patients in the clinic of the late Dr. R. Rudberg, Rehov Szold, Jerusalem, will be resumed as from Sunday, October 7, 1956, by a dentist appointed by the Association.

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A dance fellowship in the name of Martha Graham has been instituted by the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music in Jerusalem. It will be awarded to a girl over 14 years of age. Candidates should register by Oct. 15.

•

BIRTH

Born to Mr. and Mrs. van Heusde, Netherlands Legation, Jerusalem, a daughter, Alexandra Catharina, on October 3, 1956.

•

The Galei Kinneret Hotel, Tiberias, has advanced its reopening for the winter season to Wednesday, October 10, due to the visit of the delegates of the Congress of the World Federation of Diamond Exchange.

•

A seasonal fashion show will take place at the ACCADIA GRAND HOTEL on Sunday Oct. 14, 1956, at 5.30 p.m. Invitations may be obtained at the hotel (Tel. 4327, Tel Aviv) or at Kopeltours, 4 Rehov Tshernikovsky, Tel Aviv.

DAN CLUB
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and
Vicki Alvarez
Mexican Dancer
★
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TEA DANCE at 5
with full Programme
Coffee & Cake IL 1

Burma Seeks Asian Alliance

By AWLE KNOX

NEW DELHI. (OFNS). — By unofficial diplomatic exchanges, Burma is sounding out the idea of an association of the small countries of South-east Asia. Lying between the giants, India and China, are six small states (seven, if you separate Singapore from Malaya) with a total population of around 80 millions. They are the rice growers of Asia, and their interests are very much the same. Historically, they have been kept apart by a multitude of fears and prejudices.

Burma has long been anxious to protect her own position by some form of Asian alliance, though not by a military one. She has always been the most wary of (and the most exposed to) Chinese intentions, and recent evidence of the extent of Chinese infiltration across Burma's borders justifies her caution.

As early as 1950, Burma's Foreign Minister, Saw Hkun Hkio, visited India and Pakistan with the idea of a triple alliance in mind. Again, after the Colombo Conference of the five neutral Powers (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan) in 1953, Burmese leaders returned to Rangoon with strong hopes that in future there would be united action on diplomatic problems within the area.

Any such hopes have always been dashed by the undying enmity between India and Pakistan. There is now also a feeling in Rangoon that though India approves of other Asian countries pursuing a policy of strict independence, she would not act strongly enough to protect that independence, if one of those countries were threatened. Burmese officials also point out that the friendship between India and Burma since the two nations gained their freedom has meant, in the main, the friendship of Jawaharlal Nehru and U Nu.

Both men admire and respect one another but U Nu has resigned the Burmese Premiership, and who will come after Nehru? The history of the relationship between the Burmese and the immigrant Indian population in Burma does not encourage the belief that there is a real feeling of unity between the two peoples.

No Identity of Interests

No Burmans doubt India's pacific intentions. It is simply that, in the opinion of several leading Burmans, the two countries have no real identity of interest. India can protect herself; Burma cannot. India, as an exporter of textiles and importer of Burmese rice, drives a hard bargain with her smaller neighbour. In the opinion of these Burmans, the small countries of South-east Asia, most of whom have similar economic and commercial problems, could only gain strength in some form of association.

There are plenty of difficulties in the way. Burma and Siam have just signed a treaty of friendship, but there is a strong, historic antipathy between the two Buddhist nations, and Rangoon is still not entirely satisfied that gun-running from Siam across the border to the rebel Karens has really ceased. Vietnam would have to be temporarily excluded, because her northern territory is a Communist State. Malaya is in the balance. Were she to emerge either Communist or fiercely Moslem, co-operation with her by the other States (Burma, Siam, Laos and Cambodia are all Buddhist) would not be easy. Laos is resentful at current Siamese attempts to dominate her economically. Cambodia carries on a running feud with South Vietnam.

Working Mothers Bazaar Opening

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The annual bazaar of the Working Mothers Organization will be opened at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the Histadrut Cultural Centre in Rehov Straus in Jerusalem, in the presence of Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister.

A highlight of the four-day bazaar and exhibition will be a fashion show of dresses for housewives and working mothers modelled by kindergarten teachers.

The groundfloor of the building is rapidly nearing completion to meet the official opening at Hanukka in December.

All income from the bazaar will go to maintain the institution run by the 10,000-strong Working Mothers group in Jerusalem. The institutions include 20 kindergartens for 1,000 children and five afternoon clubs for 600 youngsters.

Expected at the opening tomorrow night are Mrs. Beba Idelson, M.K., head of the Working Women's Council; Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom, Acting Mayor of Jerusalem; and Mr. Moshe Baram, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council.

Cotton, Peanuts Being Picked in Sharon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fields of the Sharon plain are filled with men, women and children stooped over the ground picking peanuts and cotton, two industrial crops which ripen at the same time.

In a few days even the thousands now working will no longer suffice and workers will have to be brought from considerable distances to help in the harvest. The Sharon area planted with cotton has been increased by 25 per cent to 5,000 dunams, and the area under peanuts has grown by 30 per cent 12,000 dunams.

These two crops have produced a competitive spirit between those working with them. Women have been proven to be better at picking cotton than men, and especially girls of 16 to 18. In the kibbutzim only the most efficient workers are allowed into these branches.

Peanut grading warehouses have been set up in all the Sharon settlements. The largest of these was built in Kfar Saba last year and it holds 3,000 tons; the grading there is done by a giant machine.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli:**—
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1).
Paintings and Sculptures by Yehoshua Bauernfreund. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow (last Saturday, exhibition closes on Oct. 9) 10-2.
Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.
1) Paintings and Photography. 2) Arts and Crafts by Ella Rayoni of Haifa. 3) "Maskit" Works. Artists House. 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. Exhibit of the Month: Binding of prayer-book. Silver, Niello and filigree. Italy, about 1470. In exchange by courtesy of Prof. Bruno Kisch. New York. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod.
• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Terra Sancta Bldg., Room 27a, 10 a.m.
• **Recorded Music:** —
Music to Inspire (scenic pictures). Sonatina, by Ravel; Symphony No. 2, by Rachmaninoff. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
1. Children's Art (Illustrations to the Bible).
2. British Watercolours (18th and 19th century).
3. From the Museum's permanent collections. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
• **Tourist Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and daily.
• **Jazz:** —
Jam Session, Z.O.A. House, 2.

RAMAT GAN

• **Beit Ha'earah:** —
Dr. A. Foerstein on the play "He Walked in the Fields" with participation of Hanna Maron and E. Ben-Amos. 8.15 p.m.

KIBBUTZ HAZOREA

• **Exhibition:** —
"Art as a Bridge Between Peoples," in celebration of UNESCO's Museum Week, and the fifth anniversary of the Wilfred Israel Museum.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music Hour. Overture Solenelle, "1812", by Tchaikovsky; Sinfonietta Giocosa, by Martinu. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.
• **Beit Ha'am:** —
Dr. Y. Brand, "Generation of the Flood;" Dr. H. Bardayan, "The Past Year in Hebrew Literature;" Y. Tadmor, "Husan and After." 11 a.m.
• **Menorah Officers Club:** —
Dancing to an orchestra. 8.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.
• **Tourist Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. and daily.
• **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8.30.
Cameri, "Tak Al Tak," Mograbi, 7 and 9.30.
"He Walked Through the Fields," New Cameri Hall, 7 and 9.30.
Leo Fuchs, "Der Mazeldiker Bocher," Ohel Shem, 7 and 9.15.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
1) Works by Picasso: posters, prints, ceramics and reproductions. 2) Paintings by Abshalom Okshi. Fortnightly exhibit: sculpture by Yehiel Shemi, Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted Tours at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

• **Beit Ha'earah:** —
Mr. Moshe Levi on "Theatre." 11.15 a.m.

Coming Events

HAIFA

• **Lecture:** —
Dr. H. Klinghoffer of the Hebrew University, on: "Administrative discretionary powers in Israel," on Sunday, October 7, 1956, 8.30 p.m. Room 13 of the Technion. Auspices: Israel Political Sciences Association.

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Speedy 'Memory' 500 Times Faster

REHOVOT, Thursday. — An increase in over-all computing speed by about 500 times has been achieved by the electronic digital computer at the Weizmann Institute of Science following the operation of a new high-speed "memory."

A "trial run" was undertaken recently with a crystallographic calculation that would have taken some three or four weeks to complete if done by hand by one person.

The problem was tried out on the previous medium-speed "memory" with which the Institute's electronic computor had been equipped. The machine completed the task in 10 hours, of which nine and-a-half hours were computing time and half an hour was taken up in printing the results from the punctured tape on the electric typewriter.

The same problem with the same data were used as a test for the newly-installed high-speed "memory." The task was done in five minutes' time plus half an hour for printing the results from the tape.

Ready in 30 Minutes

Changes were then introduced, making it possible to economize half the printing time. When the mathematicians tested the problem again on the machine, the problem was completed and the results printed in slightly less than 20 minutes.

The memory unit was brought to Rehovot recently from the U.S. where its construction by Telemeter Magnetics Inc. of Los Angeles, California, had been observed by Mr. Zvi Riesel, of the Institute's Applied Mathematics Department.

It was installed alongside the computer by the Department's electronic engineering group, and a representative of the California manufacturing firm spent 10 days at the Weizmann Institute to assist in the final testing.

The new "memory" is an instrument as large as the electronic computer itself. Its "brain" is capable of storing 4,096 numbers, each consisting of 40 binary digits, which is equivalent to about 12 decimal digits.

Any one of these numbers can be either stored into the "memory" from the computer, or read out of the "memory" back into the computer, in 10 micro-seconds, i.e. one hundred-thousandth of a second.

H.U. Giving Courses On Dante, Petrarch

A course on Dante, Petrarch and Bocaccio will be conducted at the Hebrew University for the first time in the coming academic year by Professor H. Peri, head of the Department of Romance Studies.

Five subjects are at present being taught in this Department on an undergraduate and graduate level. They are: Italian Language and Literature, Spanish Language and Literature, History of the French Language, Mediaeval French Literature, and Comparative Romance Linguistics.

The teaching staff includes, besides Professor Peri, Mrs. Matilde Bonaventura, who teaches Spanish, and two teachers who have been sent to Israel from abroad. They are Dr. Carlos Ramos Gil, of the University of Granada, who lectures on Spanish Language and Literature, and Dr. Sergio Prato, of the University of Pisa, who was recently seconded to the Hebrew University by the Italian government under a cultural agreement between the two countries, and whose subject is Italian Language and Literature.

The Department's library of some 5,000 volumes contains a rich collection of Spanish books which is constantly being augmented by gifts from Dr. Alexandro Gutman, of Buenos Aires. A gift of Italian classics was recently received from the Italian government.

On the research side, Professor Peri and his assistants are now engaged on a report to the Seventh International Congress for Romance Languages, on the experimental method of textual criticism of mediaeval documents, which is at present being tried out in the Department.

Encouragement Asked For Young Chessmen

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The Israel chess delegation is becoming elderly in comparison with outstanding chessmen of other nations, Dr. M. Oren, who took part in the Moscow chess tournament last month, said on his arrival here Tuesday night.

Participation in an international tournament requires energy which begins to fade in persons over 40, Dr. Oren said. He added that to the best of his knowledge, there are promising young men in Israel chess, and these ought to be given every facility to progress. *(Itim)*

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SPORT ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuters Correspondents

LONDON. — Tributes from sportsmen all over the world, including Russia, were paid to Stanley Matthews, 41-year-old Blackpool and England footballer, in London, when he celebrated his 25th year in the game. Diplomats, men of letters and law, musicians and actors, as well as sporting personalities, were among the 500 guests at a dinner given to him by the National Sporting Club. The Russian international footballers sent this message: "Congratulations on the occasion of your brilliant jubilee. We wish you good health and good luck in life." Ferenc Puskas, captain of Hungary, cabled: "We hope you will continue to show your outstanding skill. You are the ideal player of the world."

• • •

MONTLHERY. — Marquis Ride Portago (Spain) and Ed Nelson (U.S.), on a Ferrari, won the Tour de France automobile rally. Armadnac and Rougier (France), on a Panhard, won the improved standard Cars category, with Stirling Moss (Britain) and Houel (France) — Mercedes, second.

• • •

WARSAW. — The touring American basketball team recently beat the Polish National team, 59-53, here, after trailing 29-32 at halftime.

• • •

NEW YORK.—Wayne Bethea, of New York, beat Joe Bygraves, British Empire, heavyweight champion, on a technical knockout at the end of the fifth round of a scheduled 10 round boxing match here. Bygraves, of Jamaica, was unable to come out for the sixth round.

• • •

LONDON. — Budapest beat London by nine events to two in their swimming match at Leyton Baths, East London, last week. Budapest won eight of the ten swimming events and in the last, virtually a match between the two National water-polo teams, they beat their rivals, 6-2.

• • •

MODENA (Italy). — The Modena Grand Prix motor race, which was to have been held here last Sunday, has been cancelled. Angelo Galandi, President of the Automobile Club of Modena, said that it had been called off for technical reasons.

• • •

WELLINGTON. — New Zealand is to send a team of 56, including eight women and three officials, to the Olympic Games in Melbourne next month — the largest ever to represent the country in the Games.

• • •

LAS PALMAS (Canary Islands). — Britain won the three-day swimming international against Spain, which ended here recently, by 93 points to 76. Britain won nine races and Spain five.

• • •

PASADENA. — Franklin (Bud) Held of San Diego, beat his own official world javelin record here by throwing 270 feet (82.29 metres). His recognized mark is 268 feet 2½ inches (81.8 metres). Two other men have since beaten that record: Soeni Ninninen (Finland) with 83.56 metres, and Janusd Siglo (Poland) with 83.66 metres.

Their performances await ratification.

• • •

CANBERRA. — Olympic games competitors and officials will not require passports or visas to enter Australia for the 1956 Games, the Immigration Minister, Mr. Harold Holt announced.

• • •

PARIS. — Jacques Anquetil, France's cycle time trialist, won the 21st Grand Prix des Nations, France's classic time trial, over 100 kilometres in two hours 22 minutes 10.2 seconds. It was his fourth successive win in the event and was more noteworthy because of the tour covered. This had been changed from the 140 kilometres of last year to 100, and was over secondary roads because of new police regulations which ban cycle racing on main roads.

• • •

KUALA LUMPUR. — Malaya will send four teams to the Olympic Games in Melbourne this year to compete in weight lifting, hockey, shooting and athletics.



DICK RICHARDSON

Ezzard Charles Disqualified

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — Dick Richardson, 22-year-old Welsh ex-milkman, beat Ezzard Charles, former world heavyweight champion, in a dramatic affray here last night, the referee disqualifying the coloured American at the end of the second round for "persistent holding." More than 10,000 angry boxing fans at Harringay Arena booed the American, who did not seem concerned at the verdict or the hostile reception he received.

Referee Frank Wilson gave the Cincinnati boxer every chance. He warned him twice in the first round, then went over to the American's handlers to say he would stop the contest if Charles did not alter his tactics.

He gave the 35-year-old coloured fighter yet another chance in the second round. Then, when Charles was seeking refuge from the Welshman's short jabs in clinching, Mr. Wilson ordered Charles to his corner, and the fight was over.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.45 p.m. today and ends at 5.55 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion:
Noah (Breshit 6, 9 — 11, 32);
Pinhas (Bamidbar 28, 9 — 15).
Haftara: Yeshayahu 58, 1 — 24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 4.56 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit 5.50 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.56 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 6.05 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road). Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.10 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.10 p.m. Arvit: 5.52 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza). Shahrit: 9 a.m.

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OCTOBER 4, 1956

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3½% Tavel Dollar 3/77	[illegible]
6% Cons. Loan [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] War Loan [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Gov. Bds. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pal. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sh. Leumi ord. sh.	[illegible]
Bearer Savings Cert.	[illegible]
A.P.B. [illegible] ord. sh. "B" reg.	1041
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	[illegible]
Ellern's Inv. ord.	134
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	[illegible]
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	735
Bizur 6% debs. 56/65	94
Nir 6% Debs. (bearer)	[illegible]
5% pref. sh.	[illegible]
Pasa 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	775
"Inva" 5% debs.	81
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	[illegible]
3% debs.	[illegible]
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	[illegible]
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	[illegible]
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	305
"A" ord. shares	77
Pal. Elec. pref.sh. (Ldn.	275
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	1105
ditto g)	2075
Mekorot pref. sh.	75
Ata ord "B" sh.	100
6-8% con. debs.	94
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	[illegible]
7% con. debs. 59/66	[illegible]
Moller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	825
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs.	735
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	114
"Teva" ord. sh.	90
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	1135
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	125
ord. sh. reg.	175
Pal. Centr. 8% debs.	965

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.000; y) in Prutot.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	60	15	26	25
Tiberias	40	20	32	31
Haifa Port	58	20	28	28
Natanya	65	19	30	29
Tel Aviv Kirya	54	18	29	29
Tel Aviv Port	60	20	26	26
Lydda Airport	67	15	28	28
Jerusalem	45	15	26	24
Beersheba	45	16	29	29
Eilat	24	20	32	31

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. R. Gottlieb, Managing Director of PICA, and Mrs. Gottlieb, on behalf of the Association.

Professor Benjamin Akzin, Dean of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty, from Vevey, Switzerland, where he attended the meeting of the Executive of the International Political Science Association.

Dr. Paul Radt, Deputy Director of the Division of Chronic Diseases at Malben, from a six-month study of Geriatrics and chronic diseases at the Middlesex Hospital, London.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Layton M. Schoch, General Counsel and Executive Officer of the U.S. Operations Mission, and Mr. James P. McCoy, Administrative Services Officer, on completion of their assignments.

Mr. Ya'acov Meridor, Herut M.K., to Brazzaville, Belgian Congo, on a mission for his party (by El Al).

Mr. Abdollah Vala, Managing Editor of the Teheran "Musawar" weekly, and Mrs. Vala; Mr. Mansour Ekhtiar, political reporter of the "Musawar"; and Mr. A. Shahabander, editor of the Teheran daily "Ferman," after a two-week visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Teresa Better of Haifa, to Rangoon to instruct for a year on hospital administration, at the invitation of the Burmese Government, (all by Air France).

THE BRITISH luxury liner s.s. Caronia, left Haifa yesterday after a two-day visit. The tourists' trips in the country were organized by the American Express Company and run by their travel correspondents, Meditrad. Some of the tourists spent Wednesday night at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya and others at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

• • •

A STORAGE silo with a capacity of 4,100 tons of wheat was opened yesterday at the Dagan flour mill in Bnei Brak.

• • •

THE BUILDING of a fishing wharf in Tiberias was begun yesterday. The wharf will be 115 metres long and 4.5 to 10 metres wide, and will cost from IL80,000 to IL100,000.

• • •

A PERMANENT showroom for Jerusalem manufactures and handicrafts will open at the Touring Club in Talbieh on Sunday. Tourists and guests are welcome.

• • •

600 TRAFFIC violators were fined a total of IL4,800 yesterday by the Petah Tikva Magistrate.

MAGAZINE PRICES

"I have not undertaken to pay a single penny of the Pales company debts to any of the publishers who handed over to us the distribution of their publications which was previously handled by Pales," Mr. E. Steimatzky told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. He was commenting on a report published yesterday concerning the price increase of certain periodicals.

He explained that the increase in the price of the "Economist" from 300 to 350 pruta followed the publishers' decision to raise the price of the paper by twopence. In taking this step, the "Economist" "also took into consideration the fact that they had lost money for supplies made to their previous distributors," Mr. Steimatzky added.

The price of "Life" magazine was increased from 250 to 300 pruta, and not from 350 to 400 pruta as reported.

TWO MANDATE LOANS DRAWN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — In the drawing of the second issue of No. 46 Compulsory (Mandate) Loan, which took place here today, the holder of ticket No.112799 won IL1,000. No. 194425 won IL500 and Nos. 180432 and 179496 won IL150 each. Numbers 105618, 217251, 177906, 169864, 165257, 163303, 106602, 139980, 106168, and 161958 received IL100 each. Twenty numbers won IL50 each and 125 numbers IL20 each.

In the drawing of the fourth issue of No.42 Compulsory (Mandate) Loan, which also took place today, the holder of ticket No. 755783 won IL814. No.77497 IL330, and No.771168 IL170. Five numbers received IL89 each. IL49 was received by 15 numbers. IL24 by 180 numbers.

Even Lioni (Willy Weiss)—*Lea Fischer*
Married
Jerusalem, Sept. 28, 1956.

Two Years Jail For Buying Bullets

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — For buying ammunition from three soldiers who had stolen it from an Army store, Saleh Chalil Suleiman el Assad, 23, was sentenced today to two years in prison and fined IL2,000 by a military court in Jaffa.

In passing judgment, the President of the Court said that it had taken into account the fact that the prisoner had been supplied with wooden bullets and that he had no previous convictions. The court accepted the claim of the defence counsel, Mr. Eliyahu Navi, that insufficient evidence had been presented to the Court on the charge of attempting to discover from the soldiers the identity of Arabs working with the military government.

The sentence was announced at 10 o'clock this evening, more than 12 hours after today's hearing began.

Half-Day Each

The summing up by defence counsel took up the whole of the morning session and the prosecuting army officer claimed the afternoon. The judges took more than two hours to reach their decision.

The basis of the case for the defence was that the three soldiers had sold the ammunition — but not to the accused. He claimed that they had lied to incriminate an innocent man because they were afraid of what other crimes the real purchaser might have revealed.

The prosecution ridiculed the suggestion that the soldiers, who had already been sentenced for their part in the transaction, had anything to gain by telling lies. *(Itim)*

2 Witnesses Held In Murder Trial

RAMLE, Thursday. — Two witnesses in the trial of four Jews who are accused of murdering Hana Zechariya Halak, an Arab cafe owner, were declared to be hostile witnesses in court today by Chief Magistrate Zion Aloof.

Reuven Machbesh and David Pinto denied in court knowing anything about the murder weapon, which they had identified when making statements to the police They were arrested and will remain in custody until the end of the investigation. *(Itim)*

FURTHER DETENTION IN MONASTERY MURDER

Shoshana Barazani, the 23-year-old soldier, charged with murdering the watchman of the Ratisbonne Monastery by sending him a hand-grenade in a box of sweets, was yesterday ordered detained for an additional 15 days by the Jerusalem Magistrate.

Pinhas Pinhasi, 22, who is charged with throwing a hand-grenade into a group of four persons a year ago, at Barazani's bidding, has been released on IL5,000 bail. *(Itim)*

Immigrant Killed in Fall on Arrival

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — An immigrant who arrived aboard the s.s. Negba on Tuesday was fatally injured in the Port yesterday when leaving for his new home on a farm.

He was Yitzhak Shava, 43, who was already sitting on a truck that was to take him out of the Port area, when the driver backed up to make room for another truck. Shava fell off the vehicle and was hurt. He was taken to Tel Hashomer hospital where he died on the same day.

Turkey Buys $1.25m. Of Israel Tires

HADERA, Thursday. — Orders for Israel-made tires, totalling $1.25m. have been booked in Turkey, the general manager of the Alliance Tire Company, Mr. Israel Talker, who has recently returned from Turkey, told The Jerusalem Post today.

This is the biggest order so far for local tires and will be executed by the Alliance Company and General Tires of Petah Tikva.

TRAIN DERAILMENT SAID 'SUSPICIOUS'

HAIFA, Thursday. — An Israel Railways inquiry commission has been set up to investigate the derailing last Friday of the train taking workers from Haifa to Tirat Hacarmel, which resulted in the death of one worker.

The accident took place under suspicious circumstances, since the train was drawing to a halt and was travelling at only about 8 k.p.h. Over half the train had passed the rail point before the remaining carriages deviated to another line and were derailed.

It was later found that the point control had been tampered with.

B-G Tells Steinberg To Go to High Court

The Prime Minister's reply to the complaint of Ze'ev Steinberg that he had been unjustly dismissed from the police force, sent by Mr. Ben-Gurion's secretary, Mr. Y. Navon, advised Mr. Steinberg to apply to the High Court if he thought that he had been dismissed without sufficient cause.

Mr. Navon wrote that according to information received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Steinberg had been dismissed on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police for criminal acts and unbecoming conduct.

Mr. Steinberg had claimed that he had been dismissed from his post as Assistant District Superintendent because his testimony in the Amos Ben-Gurion vs. Shurat Hamitnadvim case had not been favourable enough to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

HISTADRUT LIMITS BUILDING HEIGHTS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Workers Bank may not build a six-storey building for its new head offices but must limit itself to four storeys, the Histadrut Committee for the control of Histadrut public buildings has ruled.

The Committee also rejected plans submitted by the Gedera Labour Council for a cultural centre, one for a Hapoel centre in Rehovot, and another for a Noar Haoved centre in Ness Ziona. It asked the Labour Councils to submit more modest plans.

What Nazis Called Illegal is Legal Here

Israel courts will not invalidate a transaction on the grounds that it was considered illegal in countries under Nazi domination, Justice Olshan, President of the Supreme Court, declared yesterday.

He was giving the judgment of the court in a case in which the respondents unsuccessfully tried to avoid re-payment of $3,500 in gold pieces which they received from the plaintiffs in Warsaw in 1943. The money was meant to save the respondents and their relatives.

The plaintiffs were Mrs. Rivka Rahel Mazor and Mrs. Bilha Simha, and the respondents Mrs. Sabina Kirschbaum and Mrs. Eugenia Halberstadt.

Mr. M. Joelson argued for the respondents that since the transfer of dollars was illegal in Poland in 1943, the plaintiffs could expect no relief from the courts.

Justice Olshan admitted that, as a rule, Israel courts did not give validity to a transaction which was illegal in the country where it was committed.

But in view of the special circumstances of the Nazi conquest of Poland, where the Jews were placed outside the law and millions of them were destroyed, neither the public good nor public morals required that such a transaction be invalidated. *(Itim)*

Many C'ttee Starts Sifting Evidence

The Many Committee set up to inquire into the Sabbath riots, held its final public session yesterday and immediately began its first closed session, sifting the evidence collected.

The Committee will have to study 1,600 typewritten pages of testimony and 200 exhibits which were submitted by 127 witnesses during 22 sessions.

It was announced that one member of the five-man Committee, which is headed by District Court Judge E. Many, is to go abroad shortly on a public mission.

The Committee apparently has made arrangements so that his absence will not impede the discussions in camera which are expected to continue all this month.

HOT DAY IN BEERSHEBA

By H. BEN-ADI

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — It's been a tough 24 hours for the fathers of this town. At 9 o'clock this morning, the Municipality was assaulted by a group of 76 cotton pickers who were apparently victims to mass hysteria.

Windows were broken, furniture smashed, documents destroyed, and employees and policemen, called to restore order, were attacked.

Five young men were arrested.

The incident followed a misunderstanding resulting in more labourers than ordered by the Labour Exchange occupying the trucks which were to take them to the fields this morning. Sixteen persons were asked to leave the trucks but refused to comply.

In the end, all 76 men marched in protest to the Municipality building. Most of the demonstrators live in the Hatzerim *Ma'bara*.

A very heated controversy raged at last night's meeting of the Municipal Council which discussed the dismissal of fraudulent tax collectors.

On a motion of Mapai Councillors, the tax collectors were asked to submit their resignations by tomorrow. Should they fail to do so, they are to be considered dismissed as from that date.

Another heated debate followed when a representative of Hapoel Hamizrahi raised the subject of an allegedly offensive remark made by Mayor Tuvyahu concerning his collaborators on the Council.

The Municipal Workers and Employees Committee, which was meeting at the same time as the Council, decided to give the Municipality two weeks' notice to settle the question of permanent employment. The committee claims that some emloyees have been working there for over four years without receiving permanent status.

It was also demanded that the job and responsibility of every employee should be clearly fixed, as at present many employees have to fulfil various tasks and accept responsibility for jobs other than their own.

Should these two points not be settled within two weeks, the committee will decide what steps to take against the Municipality.

Ramat Gan Parents Rally at School

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — A host of angry parents stopped lessons at the Hagiv'a school this morning to protest against the failure of the city authorities to do away with the second shift which their children attended at the school. Police were called to the spot and some of the demonstrators were arrested.

A further demonstration this afternoon resulted in the choosing of a delegation to call on the Municipal Council, but it was not received.

Half of the school's classes attend lessons in the afternoon and those children whose mothers are at work, suffer greatly because of the arrangement, some of the parents explained to *The Jerusalem Post*. According to several of them, Mayor Avraham Krinitzi told them that they had no right to complain. "Nobody asked you to come to Ramat Gan," he is alleged to have said.

A COURSE FOR practical nurses will start next month at the Assaf Harofeh Hospital. Women between 17 and 30 who have completed their elementary education may apply for the course to the Principal, Nursing School, Sarafand Government Hospital, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

MAC on Husan

(Continued from Page One)

of National Guardsmen in the vicinity of Husan village, killing 12 National Guards. Simultaneously, other units of the Israel Army attacked a National Guards detachment at the village of Wadi Fukin.

3. Finds further that Israel forces demolished without explosives the village school of Wadi Fukin.

4. Finds further that in the course of this large scale aggression the villagers of Husan were subjected to firing resulting in the wounding of two civilians.

5. Finds further that the Sharafa police post and its vicinity was shelled and later subjected to a concerted attack.

The aggressors demolished the police post. As a result of the attack in the said area, 25 Jordanians, including a 70-year-old civilian, were killed and six others wounded. Two police Rover cars were looted.

6. Finds further that Israel Army forces shelled the village of Khader, killing a 12-year-old girl and wounding a seven-year-old girl and two other civilians.

7. This flagrant act of aggression against Jordan lasted for almost seven hours.

8. Deplores the wanton loss of life brought upon Jordan by Israel's brutal and premeditated assault upon Jordanian territory.

9. Condemns the Israel authorities for a most flagrant aggression by Israel regular army forces against Jordan in utter disregard of their solemn obligations under Article III, para. 2 of the General Armistice Agreement.

10. Takes a most serious view of the Israel authorities' openly admitted aggressions against Jordan in utter disregard of their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement.

11. Calls upon the Israel authorities to desist from their aggressions against Jordan which constitute a threat to peace and security."

After the adoption of the above resolution, the Mixed Armistice Commission adjourned the second session of the 276th emergency meeting concerning Israel complaints C.310 and C.330 and Jordanian complaints C.321 and C.322 (shooting at Mandelbaum Gate, Jerusalem, September 26, 1956).

LET'S HAVE THE BETTER ONE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Captain Yirmiyahu Halperin told Rotarians here today that, in his opinion, an Eilat - Mediterranean canal would be built in two or three years' time at a cost of IL2,000m. In ten years, the canal would yield a profit of IL1,000m. yearly.

The idea of a canal across this country was first put forward by the prophet Ezekiel, Capt. Halperin said. He had thought of a route from Eilat to the Dead Sea, and up the Jordan Valley, joining the Mediterranean in the area of Haifa.

Rabbi Benzion Landsberg, of Baltimore, Maryland, told a Press conference in Jerusalem yesterday that a large contracting firm in his city was ready to build a canal across Israel from Eilat to the nearest Mediterranean port.

Rabbi Landsberg said that he had come to Israel to interest Government officials in the project, but so far had found no response. He added that the canal would cost about $100m., (IL180m.) and a preliminary survey would cost $100,000.

Baseball Fans Gather in Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Rain which fell in New York drenched the spirits of American baseball fans here who had gathered in ZOA House this evening to hear a broadcast from the 53rd world series between the traditional rivals, the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers, last year's champions.

Spirits soon picked up under the influence of a "baseball hop" with American sailors being favourite partners of the local girls.

Earlier in the evening, the crowd of several hundred emigre and present Americans had seen screen shots of last year's World Series as well as an instructional film on how to pitch, hit and field. In the afternoon, one of the biggest gates ever to turn up for a softball game in this country saw an Israel team score a one-nil victory over the combined team of the two U.S. destroyers lying at anchor in Haifa Port.

Today's events marked the beginning of Baseball Week in Israel, during which Israelis are intended to come under the influence of the game which attracts millions of Americans to the conutry's pitches, or nowadays to their television sets, on week-end afternoons. Instructions in the finer points of the game will be brought off the silver screen into real life hit-and-run action tomorrow afternoon, when veteran coach, Elmer Ripley, will take over a specially acquired "diamond" near ZOA House to teach Israelis.

During Baseball Week ZOA House will distribute to new teams gifts of bats, balls and gloves which have been donated by the Zionist Organization of America and which are due to arrive in Israel within the next few days. On Saturday night there will be a "baseball dinner" to be attended by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson.

2 U.S. Destroyers Call at Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Two destroyers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, the first foreign warships to call in Israel since the Suez crisis, arrived this morning. The ships, the USS Moale and USS Sperry, are on an "operational visit" which does not call for any gun salutes.

They will stay for four days and the crews are now sightseeing with Sightseeing Ltd. A programme of baseball games has also been arranged with local teams.

The ships dropped anchor at the breakwater for lack of space at the quay, but are they due to be shifted to the quay tomorrow in the berth now occupied by the s.s. Caronia which is leaving tonight.

This evening, senior officers of the two ships attended a reception for the newly appointed U.S. Naval Attache and Mrs. Donald Higgins at the home of the U.S. Consul and Mrs. Leonard Cowles. The U.S. Air Attache and Mrs. David Peterson were among the guests

Begin Hopes to Form Next Government

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — In winding up the debate at the Herut convention today, Mr. Menahem Begin, the party's leader, admitted that he did not hope to gain an absolute majority in the next general elections. What he expected, he said, was to become the strongest party in the Knesset and to be entrusted with forming a coalition government.

Mr. Begin did not believe that "blood would be shed" if he were to come to power.

(Leader — Page 4)

THE MIGRATION and Registration of Inhabitants Departments in the Ministry of Interior are to be merged this month.

Agency Squatters Make Brief Return

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police once again last night provided transport for 30 new immigrants who were demonstrating outside the Jewish Agency.

The men, women and children had been sent back to their settlement by the police on Wednesday night after staging a three-day sit-down strike. Yesterday morning, all of them reappeared at the Agency to reiterate their demand for transfer to another settlement.

The police spokesman said that the newcomers last night quietly boarded the police tenders to return to their settlement, in contrast to their strenuous resistance of the night before. He said that a constable who knew members of the group persuaded them to return.

Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, Director of the Agency's Settlement Department, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that this particular demonstration had been "most dangerous" since no specific complaints or demands for improvements had been made, but just the insistence on being transferred. Newcomers in other settlements in the same area were showing signs of preparing similar demonstrations if this one succeeded, he said.

He reiterated that the Agency would remain firm in its policy of not subsidizing removals to other settlements.

MORDECHAI GOLDESMAN, 80, of the Malben Home for the Aged outside Natanya, was knocked down by a bus on the main road near Mikva Yisrael yesterday and was admitted to Donolo Hospital where he is reported out of danger.

LAWYER NAMED ENVOY TO HUNGARY

Dr. Meir Touval has been appointed Israel's Minister to Hungary, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday. He is to leave in a few weeks to take up his post.

Israel is at present represented in Hungary by Mr. Katriel Katz, Charge d'Affaires.

Born in Yugoslavia in 1905, Dr. Touval studied law and political science at the University in Zagreb, in 1925-26, he studied political science in Paris. In 1929, he received his doctorate in jurisprudence. From 1934 until 1939, when he immigrated here, he worked as a lawyer in Yugoslavia.

Dr. Touval was active in the Yugoslav Zionist Organization and contributed to the Zionist weekly, "Zidov," and later edited another Zionist weekly, "Jevrejske Novine."

After coming to this country, he continued to practice as a lawyer, while continuing his public activities, especially among Yugoslav immigrants.

He was one of the initiators of the plan to drop parachutists over Europe in areas under Nazi domination. In 1942-43, he was sent to Istanbul to aid in the rescue of persons fleeing the Nazi holocaust.

Dr. Touval is married and has one son.

MAGSAYSAY'S PLANE USED BY SHARETT

The private plane of President Magsaysay of the Philippines was placed at the disposal of Mr. Moshe Sharett during his stay on the islands, it was learned last night in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharett yesterday began a one-week visit to Japan.

Cables in Brief

T.V. — Russia is constructing the highest television mast in the world in Moscow, according to Moscow Radio. To be 540 metres, it will top the present record holder in Oklahoma City by 38 metres.

DELEGATES. — A Burmese cultural delegation led by U Tun Tin, Burma's Minister for Culture, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday, the Soviet news agency, TASS, reported. It includes artists who will give concerts in the U.S.S.R.

WEAPONS. — U.S. Navy Secretary Charles Thomas said in Los Angeles yesterday that the U.S. has a new secret weapon against submarines, but would give no details.

DIVORCE. — Elizabeth Taylor, the film actress has announced that she would seek a divorce from her husband, Michael Wilding.

Thanks to Sweden

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the Swedish Minister, Mr. Osten Lundborg, to convey the Government's thanks to the Swedish authorities for the efforts they had made in response to Israel's request in connection with the treatment in prison and release of the Israel sailor, Menahem Kabalkin, who was taken off the Swedish s.s. Birkaland in Alexandria by the Egyptians on July 8.

RUSSIANS TO WATCH U.S. ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Thursday — (Reuter). — The Soviet Union has accepted an invitation to send observers to watch the U.S. presidential election campaign, a State Department spokesman announced yesterday.

Last Week
ATOMS for Peace Exhibition
The last chance for persons who have not yet seen the unique American-Israel Exhibition.
★
Rishon le Zion (Beit Dagon Crossroads.) Buses every 10 minutes from Platform 4, Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv.
The exhibition is open until 2.30 p.m. today and will reopen at 6 p.m. tomorrow
Daily from 9.30 a.m.-11.30 p.m.

SAVOYA
JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"
YOUR SPOT for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
One of our specialities!
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTS

EDEN HOTEL JERUSALEM
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
the OPENING of the WINTER SEASON in OUR BAR
on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1956.
DAILY-AFTERNOON TEA with music
EVERY EVENING — DANCING till past midnight.
Popular prices.
EDEN HOTEL—Jerusalem

Yiddish Comedy Theatre presents
LEO FUCHS
with
Rivkale Ritchman
and his group in a 2 act musical comedy
Der Mazeldiker Bocher
TEL AVIV: Ohel Shem, Tomorrow, Sat., Oct. 6 2 perfs. 7—9.15 p.m.
GEDERA: Beth Rachel Sun., Oct., 7 8.30 p.m.
LYDDA: Hahamisha, Mon. Oct. 8, 8.30 p.m.
JAFFA: Jaffor, Tues. Oct. 9, 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA: Armon, Wed. Oct. 10, 9 p.m.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 6.30 and 8.30. Week days at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Oct. 6

ARNON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned 3rd week
AWAY ALL BOATS
Jeff Chandler, George Nader, Julie Adams
Technicolor — VistaVision
The "Battle Cry" of the South Pacific

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s Musical Romance to set you dreaming!
Leslie Caron, Michael Wilding
The Glass Slipper
Metroscope in Colours
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 2 p.m.
QUENTIN DURWARD

EDISON Tel. 4056
2nd week
WALT DISNEY's latest Academy Award Winner, Fabulously Beautiful, Savagely Real, Excitingly Different Technicolor
The Living Desert
Technicolor, Magic Screen
Hebrew & French Subtitles

ORGIL Tel. 61466
The might of Kirk DOUGLAS as the fighting, loving legend they called
The Indian Fighter
Photographed in Cinemascope By Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2314
3rd week
After 31 successful weeks in Tel Aviv!
A great and powerful human story
AWARA (THE VAGABOND)
Starring: Raj Kapoor and Nargis
Hebrew and English subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Sinful rough and ruthless story
Slightly Scarlet
Technicolor
Starring: John Payne, Rhonda Fleming
For adults only (16 and over)
Hebrew & French subtitles.

RON Tel. 3104
There was never a picture like
PICNIC
7 months in Tel Aviv, now also in Jerusalem
Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Kim Novak, William Holden Rosalind Russel
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.: TO PARIS WITH LOVE

STUDIO Tel. 4055
A dozen top stars — Five famed directors — bring you the best stories of:
O' HENRY'S FULL HOUSE
Fred Allen — Anne Baxter — Jeanne Crain—Farley Granger — Charles Laughton — Oscar Levant — Marilyn Monroe — Jean Peters—Gregory Ratoff — Dale Robertson — David Wayne

TEL OR
2nd week
Vittorio de Sica, Linda Darnell Nadia Gray—Rossano Brazzi one of the most original comedies
"GLI ULTIMI CINQUE MINUTI" (LAST FIVE MINUTES)

ZION HALL
In a delightful musical triumph based on the operetta by Johann Strauss
Baron Tzigane
In Eastmancolor English subtitles
Today (Friday) at 3.00 p.m.: THE DESPERATE HOURS

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, October 6

ALLENBY Second week
Richard Burton — Fredric March — Claire Bloom — Danielle Darrieux
Alexander The Great
in Cinema-Scope and Technicolour

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
ISRAEL PREMIERE
IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
Starring: Margaret Rutherford, Michael Redgrave, Michael Denison

CHEN Airconditioned
The real story of the greatest Jewish magician
HOUDINI
with: Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh
in Technicolor

EDEN
The drama of the Atom-Bomb victims
HIROSHIMA
for adults only
Hebrew and English Subtitles

ESTHER
Second week
Samuel Goldwyn presents the picture of the year
GUYS AND DOLLS
Starring: Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons, Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine
and in colour
Distributed by M.G.M.
Owing to length of film, shows at 7.15 and 9.30

MOGRABI
Van Johnson, Ruth Roman, Joseph Cotten
The Bottom of the Bottle
Cinemascope in colour
3.30, 7.15, 9.30 Sat. 7.15, 9.30.

OPHIR
Israel Premiere
The Loves and Adventures of GIACOMO CASANOVA
with Marina Vlady, Nadia Gray, Gabriele Ferzetti
A brilliant FORUM FILM in Eastmancolour

MIGDALOR
Second week
Gina Lolobrigida in
LA DONNA LA PIU BELLA DEL MONDO
with Vittorio Gassman
Eastmancolors
3 perfs. daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ORION Aircooled
CINEMASCOPE
James Dean, Natalie Wood
in Warners' challenging drama of today's teenagers
Rebel Without A Cause
3.30, 7.15, 9.15—3 perfs. daily.

SHDEROT
LORETTA YOUNG, JOSEPH COTTEN
in the year's biggest laugh
THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER
French Subtitles

TAMAR 2nd week
CRIME AU CONCERT MAYOL
The film that has everything: Tension — Action — Burlesque — 24 dancers.
Youth under 16 not admitted
Matinees continuous from 9.45 (last show 15.45)

TCHELETH 29th week
CINEMASCOPE
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
daily at 7.15 & 9.30
Matinees at 3 & 5 p.m.
MISS TEDDY THOMPSON with Rita Hayworth, Jose Ferrer

YARON 2nd week
Israel Premiere
Yves Montand — Maria Felix
Jean Servais in Prize-winning Picture — Venice 1955
"LES HEROS SONT FATIGUES..." (The Heroes are Tired)
A Steiner Film
For adults over 16 only.

ZAMIR Cinema
5th week TEL. [illegible]
Air conditioned
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Italian production
Cuore Ingrato
English & Hebrew Subtitles

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday Oct. 6, 1956

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd week
The first original Hebrew feature
Without a Home
in colour
English subtitles

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9.
NACHA REGULES
Arturo De Cordova, Zully Moreno
For adults only (16 years and over)
Spanish speaking.
Hebrew & English subtitles.
Mats.: from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon. TURNING POINT
Tues., Wed., Thurs. SENSUALITA

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
Torna
Amedeo Nazzari, Yvonne Sanson.
Film in colour.
Hebrew & English subtitles.

AMPHITHEATRE
CINEMASCOPE
D-DAY THE SIXTH OF JUNE
Robert Taylor, Richard Todd, Dana Wynter.
A copy of Lionel Shapiro's bestseller will be given away at each performance.

ARMON Tel. 4848
VistaVision
DOCTOR AT SEA
Technicolor
Dirk Bogarde, Brigitte Bardot
Hebrew & French subtitles

ORLY Tel. 81868
Voted Best British Film of the Year!
The Dam Busters
Richard Todd, Michael Redgrave.
Hebrew & French subtitles
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
CINEMASCOPE
THE TALL MEN
Technicolor
Clark Gable — Jane Russell
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
THE SANDS OF IWO JIMA
John Wayne — Adele Mara
2 perfs. only at 6.45 & 9.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Anna Neagle, Errol Flynn, in
KING'S RHAPSODY
CINEMASCOPE
Eastman Colour.
Hebrew & French subtitles.

MAY Tel. 2856
Dramatic Bombshell!
Illegal
Starring: Edward G. Robinson

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd week
Virginia Mayo, Robert Stack, Ruth Roman,
in the strangest action drama of the civil war
Great Day In the Morning
SuperScope
Technicolor

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
MANY RIVERS TO CROSS
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FASCIST THREAT

A STRIKING disparity of aims and means has been in evidence at the Herut Convention which ends its sessions in Tel Aviv today. The assumption that Herut will take over the government of this country after the next general election seems based on nothing more than their relative success in 1955. At that time the Herut leaders themselves could not explain how they had obtained enough support to double their representation in the Knesset. Mr. Menahem Begin, Herut's leader, now believes that, by organizing the masses, his party will be able to muster sufficient votes to become the largest group in the Knesset.

That leading Herut members have been disappointed at remaining in the opposition for 30 years (as Jabotinsky's disciples) has been evident for some time. There was some hope of changing this status in Herut circles last year, when there were rumours of meetings between the premier-designate and Mr. Begin. But then Mr. Ben-Gurion publicly offended Mr. Begin in the Knesset and many compromise-seeking commentators said Mr. Ben-Gurion had missed an historical opportunity to achieve the unity of the Zionist parties. The Herut Convention seems to indicate that Mr. Begin's one-time desire for compromise was not shared by his party and that the Prime Minister was right.

While Mr. Begin is a genuine parliamentarian, many of his younger aides are not. Ya'acov Meridor does not believe in parliamentarianism. Where Mr. Begin says that he would wish to take over the leadership of this country only if the public voted to support him, Mr. Meridor speaks of organizing a cadre of 20,000 ex-soldiers "so that no power could wrest the rule from us."

To draw an exact parallel between Mr. Meridor's plans and the totalitarian regimes of Europe 20 years ago is difficult, because of Germany's role in the extermination of the Jews. An outsider might smile at the sinister paradox of Jews preaching tactics which brought death to so many of their brethren. Nevertheless the fact remains that Germany's totalitarians came to power in a perfectly legal way — and could not be dislodged again before their country lay prostrate, defeated and divided, at the feet of her conquerors.

Undertones at this week's Herut Convention make it clear that the party is split on the cardinal issue of how to come to power. Appeal to the masses is advocated by a man like Mr. D. Yutan, the Tel Aviv Municipal Councillor. Five illiterates and five professors are equal as voters, and it is much easier to influence the illiterates, Mr. Yutan has argued.

But people like Mr. Meridor do not seem convinced that the parliamentary approach is desirable in any case. When Mr. Meridor spoke one had the impression that he was making a last attempt to organize the party into a fighting force. If it fails this time, he may consider that a political party is not in any case the way to achieve control. Instead, he may decide to organize his 20,000 arms-bearing young men outside the Herut parliamentary party.

It was difficult to judge by the speakers at the convention just what does unite this party, except for the furious hatred of Mapai. Mapai is represented as the mother and father of all that is wrong with Zionism and Israel. Herut is emerging from this convention internally weak. It well may be that the talk of seizing power by legal means was necessary to preserve their following. If Herut seeks only to come to power as a democratic party preaching a laissez-faire economy they are superfluous, for the General Zionists were there before them. But if they mean to become the nucleus of a pseudo-fascist revolution, a democratic state had best take thought in time.

Integration Will Strengthen Status Quo

East Europe Economic Merger

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN. — WHEN the Warsaw Treaty — the "Eastern Nato" — was in the making in the spring of 1955, it was intended to create also, within its framework, an eastern counterpart to the West European Union: a particularly close economic and military integration of East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The reasons for this scheme were easy to see. In peace, the three countries, all of which have highly developed modern industries, could form a coordinated economic combine in the same class with West Germany, Britain or France. In war, their combined military potential would roughly balance that of West Germany — thus creating a Central European balance of power in orthodox "little war" terms to supplement and reinforce the global atomic balance of power between the two great blocs of the Nato and the Warsaw Pact Powers.

This might have become increasingly relevant the more the suicidal nature of atomic war made the great Powers hesitate to engage themselves in a possible conflict in Central Europe; and a political basis for it existed because the revisionist aims of West Germany were (and are) directed, not only against East Germany, but also against Poland, because of the Oder-Neisse line, and against Czechoslovakia because of the Sudeten territories.

Union Dropped

However, when the Warsaw Treaty was concluded in May 1955, the idea of this special East Central European Union was silently dropped. The reasons, it transpired, were Polish and Czechoslovak reservations of a similar kind to those which defeated the European Defence Community project in the West; a fear of becoming too directly involved in the latently explosive German question, a continuing distrust of all Germans, and a reluctance to take on greater commitments than the more powerful Soviet Union.

For more than a year nothing was heard of the project, but in recent weeks certain developments have taken place between East Germany and Czechoslovakia which show that it is not dead.

In mid-September a strong East German Government delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, Herr Otto Grotewohl, visited Czechoslovakia and made a number of far-reaching agreements. The key sentence of the long communique issued afterwards is that both countries have decided to embark on a policy of raising their relations to a "new and higher level."

Integrating Economics

In practice, this concerns above all economic policies. The agreements aim at a very thorough integration of the two economies. Production plans are to be coordinated so as to make East German and Czechoslovak industries increasingly complementary and inter-dependent. For instance, in steel production, East Germany is to specialize on wire and sheet steel making. Czechoslovakia on the heavier production lines.

East Germany will renounce the production of heavy lorries and heavy tractors in favour of Czechoslovakia, while cement and concrete production for the needs of both countries will be concentrated in East Germany, with Czechoslovakia only contributing a certain part of East German factory equipment. What makes these agreements little short of sensational is that both Governments are apparently giving up lines of production already in existence in the interests of greater joint economy and efficiency.

Beyond this, there is to be from now on a coordination of research, development and production on all levels, a pooling of specialized technological staffs, and permanent contact between the opposite numbers in economic ministries and major factories. Perhaps most important of all is an agreement that in future export orders which exceed the industrial capacity of one of the two countries are to be carried out jointly. Direct exchange of goods between East Germany and Czechoslovakia is to be doubled over the next four years, with increased specialization in consumer goods — e.g. the East Germans will wear more Czech shoes and the Czechs more East German underwear.

Czech Interest

All in all, this is a most ambitious programme of economic coordination and integration. It is accompanied by a rather detailed coordination of diplomatic policies on the German question — in which Czechoslovakia for the first time declares her "direct and special interest" — as well as the usual cultural agreements.

The last week of September was declared a "Czechoslovak-German Friendship Week" in both countries, with mutual visits of workers' delegations, sports teams, etc., and it looks as if a determined official effort will from now on be made to overcome the lingering national resentments from the last war and its preliminaries and aftermath.

The published agreements say nothing about military policy, but it was much noted that an East German Army general was included in the East German delegation, and in any case a certain coordination of arms production would seem to follow logically from the general programme of coordinating the two economies. Even now, much of the heavier equipment of the East German Army is of Czech origin, and it seems that East German arms production is on the whole restricted to small arms so that a certain coordination does already exist.

Total Planning

It remains, of course, to be seen how the agreements will work out in practice. Even in conditions of total planning the integration of separate national economies is a difficult and delicate long-term operation, although the absence of large private vested interests removes one major complication. There is, however, no mistaking the immediate political significance of the Czechoslovak-East German agreements. They are bound to reinforce the Central European *status quo* and to give a new impetus to the idea of the East Berlin-Prague-Warsaw triangle which was shelved last year.

That this idea is still in the minds of the two Governments is indicated in a sentence of the joint communique, where the need for a further development of relations with Poland is stressed as being equally important as the relations with the Communist Big Two, the Soviet Union and China, while "the other countries of the socialist camp" get only a summary and unspecified mention.

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THIS WEEK...

Security Five Israel civilians were killed near Sdom in an Arab attack yesterday . . . The report of the Secretary General of the U.N. to the Security Council equated Israel Defence with Arab aggression in a summary of recent border incidents. It also criticised Israel's insistence on the observance of the Armistice Agreements as a whole... The Israel-Jordan MAC upheld the Jordan version that it was a "lone, mad Arab soldier" who machine-gunned Israel archaeologists at Ramat Rahel on September 23; killing 4 and wounding 17. Israel notified the UNTSO that in view of this "travesty of justice" she would no longer request meetings of the MAC or take part in discussions on Jordan's compliance... Yesterday the MAC censured Israel for the attack at Husan in September.

Foreign As the Security Council prepared to meet again to discuss the Suez Canal dispute, the question of finding a formula for Israel's participation in the session was raised by the Western powers. Mr. Dulles told a Press Conference in Washington that a "way must be found" for Israel to present her views... Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour Leader, told his Party Committee that the free passage of Israel vessels through Suez was crucial to the solution of the dispute... Iraq has been endeavouring to mobilise opposition to the Canadian decision to sell Sabre Jets to Israel.

Economics Israel may raise its participation in the International Monetary Fund from $4.5m. to $9m. This will entitle her to $40m. worth of short term loans... The Jewish Agency executive approved a record budget of IL184m.... Israel's largest passenger ship, the Theodor Herzl, of 9,000 tons, was launched at Hamburg.

Home Jerusalem Municipality approved a bond issue of IL15m.... A delegation of Uruguayan legislators arrived for a 9-day visit as guests of the Knesset .... International Museum Week is being observed throughout the country. The Army museum was open to the public for the first time.

New Play by Sartre Opens in Paris

Existentialist About Face?

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

LONDON (OFNS). — IN 1948, a play was produced in Paris and London called "Crime Passionel". It was a tragic study of the upper-class intellectual caught up in the Communist Party and destroyed by the ruthless Party machine. It was also a general attack on Communist indifference to truth and to human life. In 1956 a play called "Nekrassov" has been produced in Paris and London. It is a farcical attack on Western anti-Communism and presents Western society as corrupt, cruel, mad and very nearly a police State. In contrast, the Communists who make their appearance in this play are men of honour, courage and humanity.

There is nothing odd about this contrast in methods and belief. But it becomes singularly odd when we add that both plays were written by the same man, and that the name of the man is Jean-Paul Sartre.

This is not one of those cases of sudden and dramatic conversion. Nor is it one of those perfectly intelligible changes of heart which come from a genuine liberation from ignorance. A Protestant has been brought up to believe that all Roman Catholics are ogres; discovering that they are not, he may easily go on to discover that he prefers Catholicism to his own denomination. But Sartre has been a deeply political man since before World War II. For years, he was the highly articulate champion of "engaged" literature, the editor of a socio-politico-literary magazine, an instructed, anti-Communist Socialist of the extreme Left.

Immune from Communism

Now in modern England, it is almost safe to say that the genuinely left-wing Socialist who knows what he is thinking and talking about is as immune from Communism as is Sir Winston Churchill. Perhaps more so. Because of his position, the left-wing Socialist has to be constantly aware of Communism as no right-wing figure needs to be. And this awareness makes him acutely, painfully, indignantly aware of the impassable gulf which yawns between democratic Socialism and totalitarian Communism.

This was a position which Sartre could never accept. Even when he wrote "Crime Passionel" he was at least a quarter in love with the thing he was attacking. (Recently he has made frantic efforts to prevent this play being performed anywhere.) And the reason for this is not simply an Orwellian one — a terrible, hidden taste in the modern intellectual for the brutalities and cynicisms of power.

We have to admit, however much we may deplore Sartre's progress, that the situation was never easy for him or for any other French intellectual of his time and of his beliefs. However much a thoughtful French Socialist may dislike Communism and concern himself about the iniquities of Soviet society, he is always faced with the grimly inescapable fact that most of the French working class support the French Communist Party.

The ideal of Sartre and of others like him was to "go to the workers" — in the old Russian and romantic sense of the 19th century. To most people in Welfare England, this will seem a naive and an irrelevant ideal. Class barriers, we say, are breaking down fast in any case. And even if they were not, it is always useless and futile to try to declass oneself. Once a bourgeois, always a bourgeois. Once an intellectual, no longer a proletarian.

But it is wise and kind to remember that the post-war social situation in France has been very different from ours. There has never been a Socialist Government in power with a clear majority. There has never been any serious attempt to restrain the economic and social privileges of the rich. The class cleavage in France is still as bitter as it ever was. And, therefore, it is an honourable ambition in the bourgeois intellectual when he searches for the real working class, and seeks to associate himself with it.

Honourable but futile. Sartre has in no way changed his life since he became an avowed fellow-traveller of the Communists. He is still the uncrowned king of the Left Bank cafes. His books and plays and articles are still read only by his fellow bourgeois. All that has happened is that he has deliberately blinded himself to the evils of Communism and has written, as a result, a moderately funny but calamitously dishonest play.

The difference in the degrees of honesty of "Crime Passionel" and "Nekrassov" is easily perceived. "Crime Passionel" is a play which exposes the falsity at the heart of a totalitarian party. But it is always understood and implied that the Party was right to oppose the odious *status quo*. Sartre calls on us to reject the Communist answer, but he never takes the side of the ruling class, or glosses over the evils of the anti-Communists. "Nekrassov" is a play about the follies and iniquities of Western society. In contrast to the West, the Communists are presented as wholly sympathetic. In fact, all objectivity has been sacrificed. Objectivity has no place in a work of Communist propaganda.

Seretse—Power Behind an Empty Throne

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (O.F.N.S.)— THE British Government's decision to allow Seretse Khama—the young African chief who married a white woman—to return to his home country after almost seven years of exile, brings to an end what Sir Winston Churchill once described as a "disreputable transaction."

Although the British Government has always denied it, the real reason for the banishment in 1950 of Seretse Khama, Paramount Chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, was because of his marriage to Miss Ruth Williams, a London secretary.



Seretse Khama and his family on their way home to Bechuanaland after a seven-year exile

This mixed marriage — though not in any way disapproved by the British—was strongly attacked by the South African Government which, at that time, was busy putting legislation through Parliament prohibiting miscegenation. The South African Government—which is anxious to incorporate the three British Protectorates in Southern Africa, which include Bechuanaland—seemed likely to use the Seretse Khama marriage as a pretext for making a demarche on Britain.

At the same time, a dispute broke out between Seretse and his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who had acted as Regent during his nephew's minority. Tshekedi — one of Africa's most distinguished political leaders—did not object to Seretse marrying a white woman. But he criticized his nephew for not following the tribal custom imposed on all Paramount Chiefs that they must first obtain the tribe's permission before entering into a marriage.

This conflict over a question of social custom was used by the British Government as a pretext for banishing both Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama. After a long struggle Tshekedi won for himself the right to return to the Bamangwato Reserve as a private citizen. But he was prohibited from taking any part in politics. At the same time, another member of the Khama royal family, Rasebolai Kgamane, was appointed to act as "stand-in" for the banished Paramount Chief, with the title "Native Authority." They did not, however, say that he could not return on other conditions.

But Seretse Khama is going to have his work cut out to remain "plain mister" in Bechuanaland if the initial reaction of the Bamangwato tribe to the news of his homecoming is a reliable pointer to the political temper of his people.

The announcement made at the Kgotla (tribal gathering) at Serowe on Wednesday was received with wild excitement. One tribal councillor said: "Seretse was born Chief and no matter what you call him he is still Chief and will always be regarded as Chief by many of our people."

Through all these years the Bamangwato tribe has remained loyal to its banished king, and has refused to consider any successor. The tribal organization has suffered greatly, and the tribe, once one of the most energetic and flourishing of African tribes, has shown signs of disintegration. It has often refused to co-operate with the administration, and has become resentful and disunited.

All attempts to introduce constitutional reforms have been obstructed and the Bamangwato — once the focal point of development in Bechuanaland—have become a festering sore in an ailing territory.

It was in this situation that Tshekedi Khama called on his nephew Seretse in London last July to discuss a solution for their own personal problems and for the tribe as a whole. Tshekedi has always favoured the idea that Seretse should renounce the title of himself and his two coloured children to the Paramount Chieftaincy. Tshekedi had already made a similar renunciation on behalf of himself and his children.

Seretse, who has always rejected such a solution, suddenly came round to his uncle's position. As a result, the two Khamas drafted a joint letter to Lord Home, the Minister of Commonwealth Relations, renouncing their rights; offering to collaborate with the "Native Authority" Rasebolai; and proposing the creation of democratic councils on which they both could serve.

Faced with this agreement between uncle and nephew, Lord Home had a relatively easy opportunity to rid the Government of a skeleton it has never relished.

The return of Seretse and Tshekedi to the Bamangwato territory as politicians, and not chiefs, will mean the rapid decay of the tribal authority and the creation of a modern political system, not only for the Bamangwato, but for the whole of Bechuanaland.

Both Seretse and Tshekedi are whole-heartedly opposed to Beckhuanaland's being transferred to South Africa. They can be counted on, therefore, to lead the opposition to any such proposal.

The South African Government is unlikely to feel particularly pleased with the British decision, although it is likely to feel less hostile now that Seretse is returning as a private citizen and not as Paramount Chief. Nevertheless, it would be surprising if it did not interpret this new policy as a slap in the face.

Yesterday's Press

M.A.C. Walkout Endorsed

THE Government's decision not to attend Jordan M.A.C. meetings is endorsed by most papers. **Davar** (Histadrut) asserts that the Israel step was the logical and necessary outcome of a situation created by the *de facto* authorities of the Arab interpretation of the Armistice Agreements, which justifies for all practical purposes the continuation of guerilla warfare against Israel.

The paper recalls that for a quite long period the Jordan M.A.C. was relatively efficient, so long as the Jordan authorities were anxious to keep the borders quiet. Now it has become useless and will remain so unless there is a decisive change of attitude by Jordan and the U.N.T.S.O.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) says that the policy of artificial balance between aggressors and defenders has been the organic fault of the Truce Supervision Organization from its very beginning. General Burns' comment on Israel's decision rather confirms the view that there is no true objectivity in the Chief of Staff's attitude. How could serious people accept the absurd Jordan "lone, mad soldier" theory, brought forward in justification of the Ramat Rahel massacre?, the paper asks.

Haboker (General Zionist) sees an ominous analogy between the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization's attitude and the British Mandatory Administration's failure to keep security and order, which led ultimately to disaster and complete loss of prestige.

Hamodia (World Aguda) emphasizes that Israel's step should not be regarded as a protest against the present Chairman of the M.A.C., Lt.-Col. C. F. Moe, whose vote on Ramat Rahel was the immediate cause of the walk-out, but rather against the attitude of T.S.O. as a whole.

General Burns' plea for a revision of Israel's decision is not covincing at all, and the Chief of Staff should direct his appeal to the Jordan Government, which alone can change the situation by strictly observing the cease-fire.

Hakol (Jerusalem Aguda), while approving the Government's stand as to the M.A.C., says that we should not underrate the valuable services rendered by the U.N. personnel outside the framework of the Commissions; for example, in connection with prisoners in neighbouring countries. The paper feels that in view of the failure of the local U.N. organization, Israel should strengthen its links with U.N. Headquarters, and bring its case before the Security Council.

Kol Ha'am (Makl) is the only paper to condemn the Government's step as "directed against the cause of peace in the service of imperialist war-mongers."

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls on Mapai's Ministers for Economy, Messrs. L. Eshkol and P. Sapir, to make a stand against their leftist Cabinet colleagues as well as against some of their own party friends of the trade-unionist wing on a new economic policy, including income-tax reductions for the middle classes. If they should once more make a compromise, the Progressives might well leave the coalition, and Mapai would be at the grace of its Socialist partners, the paper warns.

Dr. Y. Bader, M.K., in his daily **Herut** column, comments on the U.S. election campaign. He says that the endeavours of the Republican Senatorial candidate for New York might well induce President Eisenhower to grant Israel a new loan of $75m. The "Finance Minister" of Mr. Begin's "Shadow Cabinet" asks if this sum is destined to prolong the life of the present Israel regime unchanged.

In its leading article **Herut** asserts that only a change of regime, and particularly a strengthening of the Herut Movement, can stop the dangerous flow of emigrants from Israel. **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) also deals with the increasing danger of emigration especially of skilled manpower, and calls for administrative measures as well as for individual care.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) calls on the Government, to put an end to religious coercion and the hooliganism of certain Orthodox elements, which recently reached new heights in the Kfar Ata clash and in the attack on a radio listener in his home in Jerusalem.

Theatre Notes

Texan Cowboy in the Negev

Habimah presents "I Like Mike." A comedy by Aharon Meged. Directed by: Israel Becker. Settings: Joseph Bass.

AHARON Meged's comedy, "I Like Mike," is much better than the appalling title would lead one to suppose. While this comedy of manners in present day Israel might not warrant a prize for subtlety either in conception or presentation, it has the merits of being amusing, at times penetrating and completely timely.

The story concerns the Arieli family. The Father, Benjamin, is a government clerk who appears to be as browbeaten in his office as he is henpecked at home. His wife, Yaffa, is a pretentious woman whose ambition is concentrated upon making a good marriage for her elder daughter and keeping her out of the army. Tamara, this daughter, seems to be completely without character and does exactly what mama wants her to do, while Tzip, the adolescent daughter, is determined to set the family on the path of righteousness, patriotism and virtue.

Into this family comes Mike Abrahama, an American tourist, whose father is a rich rancher in Texas and a generous Zionist to boot. Mike is sent to the family as a gift from heaven. He succumbs to the charms of Tamara, and the Arielis begin their furious planning for their *hegira* to the golden *medina*, Texas. But they count without the machinations of the ingenious Tzip and without the allure of the Negev, which enchants Mike even more than the charms of Tamara.

Aharon Meged has some good and telling satire in this comedy, but some of the good is diluted by the fact that he could not resist the temptation of crowding in too many of our foibles and shortcomings. More attention might have been paid to the development of characters and to the story itself, rather than trying to get in digs at such things as Mapai speeches, shortcomings of government officials, and other extraneous matter. The play gets off to a good start, sags badly in the middle and makes a mild recovery towards the end. Whenever the story or the humour lags, there is a great deal of noise and furious movement in an attempt to cover up the weaknesses.

Shmuel Rodensky as Arieli, Hanna Hendler as Malka, the friend of the family and Nura Shein as Yaffa, were good in their parts. Avram Aviram did as well as he could with the somewhat thankless role of Mike. His loose-jointed interpretation of swing was very funny indeed. Shlomo Barshavit walked through the role of a sergeant in the army, as if he could not care less. Tamara is played alternately by Ada Tal and Tania Peres. Ada Tal took the part the night I saw the play. She was both coy and petulant, and did little to improve upon the inadequate character she was called upon to interpret. The real heroine of the play is Tzip, the twelve-year-old school girl, who is determined to foil the nefarious plans of her elders.

Rina Pas, a student of the Habimah Studio, plays the bible-quoting, rebellious adolescent. It is to Miss Pas' credit that she avoids being cute and manages to convey the seriousness of the heartache of the young when confronted with the fallen idols which were her parents. But she acted as if she were trying too hard to remember the directions given to her. Since she seems to have a talent for acting, it is to be hoped that time and experience will help her to relax and seem natural. Shraga Friedman and Yemima Yudelevitz were amusing caricatures of some of our upper strata of society.

Israel Becker directed the play competently. Too often Mr. Becker fell back on sound and fury rather than on the more subtle emphasis of the real satire which the play might have conveyed. As it is, the noise often drowns out the nuance. More than a word should be said about the witty and telling setting of Joseph Bass. With a few lines and economical drawings he managed to convey the dirty and unkempt entrances and terraces of our city houses' apartments. His interior of a middle class dwelling, contained as much satire on taste and decoration as anything said in the play.

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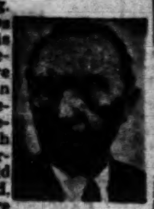
TOWARDS A NEW CONTINENTAL POLICY

EUROPE AS A POWER

By Konrad Adenauer
Federal West German Chancellor

BONN. — IT is high time for the nations of Europe to get to act in common. We must find a way to achieve a genuine European policy, as otherwise we shall completely lose our position as an important group of nations in the world with regard to the new political groups that have developed. When we ask ourselves what the future of the European countries and of Europe as a whole will be, we shall only get a satisfactory answer if we no longer look into the past but let our actions be guided by things to come.

In my opinion, a European federation is no mere wishful thinking. The first steps towards this achievement have already been made. The several agreements which have been arrived at could be combined, and there are a lot of important questions waiting for a solution common to all so that the formation of institutions suggests itself. We must, however, learn from the experience of the past ten years and be consequent in our actions.



We must not let perfectionism, this disease of modern times, which has so often taken the incentive out of great ideas and honest effort, take the life out of European integration before it is even born. The kind of European integration I have in mind must be flexible. It must not hinder the nations in their actions but should help them to develop their own just way of life on the basis of a common development. I do not believe that institutions of an international character would be a panacea. It should be possible to find a suitable basis which will not deter the nations from joining. It goes without saying that the formation of such a federation should not depend on the will or alleged interest of an individual member. I cannot see why we should not find a compromise which will suit us all.

International Viewpoint

If such an integration is to bear fruit it will be of utmost importance that we Europeans do not try to consider only our own particular problems. Our politics and economic policies must be guided by the international situation. To think, judge, and act according to our own European standards is no longer up-to-date. In modern thinking, the size of the obstacles seen from a national standpoint will certainly be reduced to a more realistic value if viewed internationally.

The others in the world act, so we Europeans must decide quickly what we want to do if we do not wish to be overwhelmed by coming events. Nobody will disagree when I say that our political and economic supremacy at the beginning of this century has long passed away. At the moment, the political and economic influence of Europe in the world is very weak. The policy of European integration after World War II had as its object the elimination of the danger of any future war amongst European nations. Thus, all actions taken to achieve an integration were limited to the European geography as a matter of course. We got together to form the European Council, the Coal and Steel Community, and the West European Union, but it is doubtful if all this will be enough when we consider the political developments in the world.

Development of Federation

It will be sufficient to point out the enormous political and economic power of the U.S. and the Soviet Union. When we consider what these two world powers are, it is hardly justified to speak of any European country as a power, such as we had the right to do at the beginning of our century.

If now a power and a small nation, or a power and several small nations, try to make politics together, the power will automatically act as a leader and the small nation will feel dependent. There is no good in this for several reasons — this feeling of being dependent will wear out the small nation in the course of time. Europe as a whole must try to avoid this possibility. Although I pay great respect to the tremendous achievements of the U.S. in preserving peace in Europe, I feel that I must warn the European nations against making mistakes. The European nations cannot in the long run develop their powers for the sake of their peoples and humanity, as well as they could, if they continue to seek their welfare and security in the patronage of the U.S.

On the one hand, this would gradually weaken our powers; on the other hand, the U.S. is certainly not willing to share the problems of Europe for any length of time on a scale which we simply cannot expect of the Americans. The necessities of life of the European nations need not always conform to the American standard of life. This is one reason why we shall occasionally find different political opinions which may lead to independent political action. We certainly cannot ask the Americans to think of European interests in the first place when they are dealing with their own problems.

I find that the integration of Europe is a necessity for all free nations. Considering the great political and economic changes in the world, this is simply a must. I do not think that the number of member nations in a European federation should be limited. Europe's fate is also the fate of every European nation. The task that lies before us requires considerable political and economical farsight and courage. The political advantages which we shall get out of such an integration will soon turn up. And after we succeed in overcoming the first difficulties, our economies will also be led to advantage. This is, I believe, the only possibility for us Europeans ever to be capable of competing with the existing and future large economic areas in the world.

STAR-GAZING

PLANETS IN CONJUNCTION

ON the 12th of the month, Mars will return to its direct motion, a sign that it will have passed its nearest point to the Earth. At the beginning of the month, it was, of course, very bright, but its light diminishes during October from -2.2 to -1.3.

It is to be found at present in Aquarius (in this constellation there are no bright stars) and appears in the South East during evening twilight. The other planets appear in the morning sky.

Jupiter, which at the beginning of September, was in conjunction and was therefore not visible, will have moved further away from the sun's light and already by mid-month rises three hours before sunrise.

On the 25th of the month, after midday, Jupiter and Venus are in conjunction. Their greatest approximation will be during the day, when they are not visible. But in the morning on the 25th and 26th they will be very close to each other. The interested stargazer should not lose this opportunity of taking advantage of the meeting of these two bright planets — a wonderful sight!

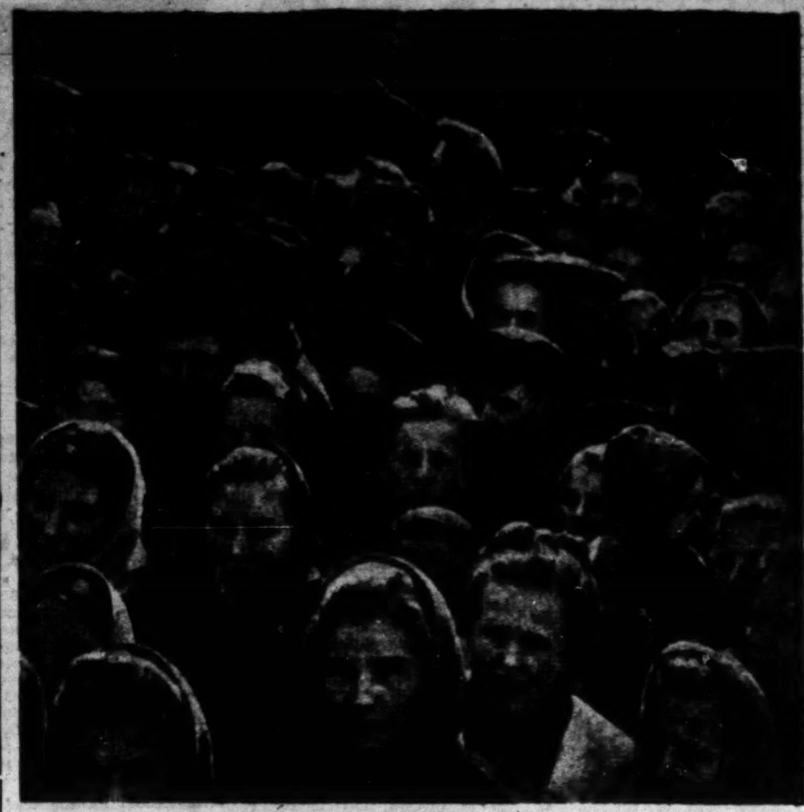
Together with this, he will be able to enjoy all the constellations which he is accustomed to observe in the winter skies, including The Twins, The Great Dog, The Little Dog and, last but not least, Orion.

YOSEF SMOIRA

The Youth of Russia — *By William C. Just*

Soviet Students Are Trekking East

This is the first of a series of articles. It was written by a British, Russian-speaking student who recently visited the country and was able to talk to Soviet students and officials with a flexibility denied the ordinary visitor. In later articles reports will be included on some of the less serious aspects of Soviet youth, including the craze for jazz and other "relics" of capitalism. The reaction of Russian young people to the ending of the Stalin myth and the new atmosphere in the Soviet Union will also be described.



Volunteer students preparing for the great trek East to pioneer new industries in Russia's development areas.

GALINA was suddenly serious. She was a Leningrad student, in her fifth year at the Polytechnical Institute, and expected to graduate soon. I had asked her what she would do then.

"I shall have to go away from Leningrad," she said. "Almost certainly to the Far North, up near the Arctic Circle, to work on one of the great new projects... You see, all of us Soviet students have to work where we are needed for the first three years after graduation. And nowadays that means somewhere in the remote areas where conditions are very difficult."

I asked her how she liked the prospect. Wouldn't she hate to leave Leningrad for the wilderness?

'Great Things to Do'

"Of course, I love Leningrad," she said. "I should like to stay here for ever. But, in fact, there is still so much to be done, and privileges carry obligations."

"Privileges?"

"Don't you see? Try to understand. I come from a small town in the Ukraine. I might have spent my life there. Instead, I was given the opportunity to go through school and on to a university. During all these five years I received a State scholarship, a place in a students' hostel, books, and all the rest. It's not as if it was a surprise."

"I believe our Government is right in opening up the faraway regions; and it is right that I should help. So I really don't mind much. And I shall try to do my best whatever I am given to do."

'Proof of Patriotism'

She was taken up by Misha, another Russian student. "As for me, since I am a man, I am liable for military service. But the Army no longer takes students; and it's much more worth my while to study now and go where I'm sent for three years afterwards than to serve my turn in the Army."

That was one point of view: the point of view of sober and serious students.

Soon I learnt much more about how the drafting of students, by hundreds of thousands, to the remote regions, is organized. Until fairly lately the Soviet authorities relied almost entirely on forced labour working under the M.V.D. for exploiting the mineral wealth of the remote regions, for building new towns and industrial enterprises where the climate is harsh and living conditions primitive. But with the post-Stalin reform of the forced labour system, they are relying more and more first on the drafting of Komsomol members for limited periods, then on "volunteers." Usually the students have a chance to state their preferences; but, in the last resort, they have to go where they are sent.

Not everybody, like Galina, is sent to one of the great new constructions. And there are other ways of getting Soviet youth out of the western areas and into Khrushchev's vast new Siberian development. Some go more or less permanently to the "virgin lands" in Siberia and Kazakhstan, to the coalfields of Vorkuta, to the great hydro-electric stations being built on the Siberian rivers. Soviet officialdom stresses always the "voluntary" character of these great migrations.

Huge Migration

The migration is huge. According to the Youth Committee officials something like a million young people will have moved from the central parts of European Russia by the end of next year. And conditions are difficult. Neither the officials nor the students tried to pretend that the whole affair was a glorious picnic. At the Bratsk project, for example, the newcomers spent the severe Siberian winter in tents—heated, insulated tents, but still tents — without roads, without electricity or proper sanitation, with no amenities at all. They had to do everything for themselves, including the back-breaking task of making roads. But, the official insisted, they stuck it out and did what they had to do. Only a very few threw in their hands and backed out.

Why? I spent a lot of time and trouble trying to find out why. According to the officials the prime motive was patriotism and devotion to duty. But there are other reasons too, and these were apparent in conversations with the students.

Lure to Ambitious

Many would echo the words of the Leningrad student who declared: "We have our own interest in the great developments which will serve our country for thousands of years to come."

But it is by no means only patriotism. For example, a young volunteer to the virgin lands receives a lump sum for building his own house (this may range from 2,000 to as much as 8,000 roubles). His fare is paid for him. And in the first year every settler was given a 15 per cent. bonus on the normal rates of pay. Even though this bonus has since been abolished many people told me that the opportunities for swift advancement, especially for young engineers and technicians, are incomparably superior in the new lands. "After two or three years' experience a raw young engineer will find himself chief engineer of a construction site" — a thing that cannot possibly happen in the already saturated central regions of the Union. So the new lands hold out a lure to the ambitious.

For the girls there are other inducements. Just as in the central regions there is a chronic and really severely-felt shortage of men, so in the new lands there is an equally marked shortage of women.

I tried very hard to find out how voluntary the "volunteers" really were, as distinct from the compulsorily drafted post-graduates.

The young people I talked to put it this way: "If you really don't want to go and are prepared to stand up to a good deal of pressure, you can't actually be compelled" (apart that is from the three years' compulsory period after graduation).

At the same time there were many genuine volunteers — sometimes in excess of the number needed. So much for students "volunteering" for hard vacation work. The pressure on the post-graduates is even stronger. Until recently he could be prosecuted for "Wilful dereliction of duty," though it is not clear to what extent the recent changes in the Soviet Labour code have affected this.

Once a Volunteer . . .

In Leningrad I talked to a young workman who was unusually outspoken in his views: "They (he would always talk of the authorities as 'they,' especially the Party and the Komsomol) . . . They promise you everything in the world and put every sort of pressure on you, short of naked force. It was all wonderful to begin with. The first batches went off to the virgin lands like heroes — bands playing at the station, bouquets and flowery speeches, comfortable trains and all expenses paid. But the romantic idea soon faded out; and before very long many of them wished they'd never been taken in."

A young girl told me what she had heard from friends returned from "there": —

"They were loaded later into box-cars, with no conveniences. They were dumped down in the wilds and put into tents in the middle of the killing Siberian winter. Many fell seriously ill, but there was no great care for them. There was no water within miles of the site. And they were made to work like animals — just sweat and toil and sleep! No time for anything else. Some began to think of getting out. But how? First you had to pay back the money you had had for expenses. Then you had to pay for your own ticket home, which was prohibitive. Then you had to have money to keep alive on the journey, which might take over a week. Finally, the authorities had your papers — and without your papers you could not move."

Worst of all, she insisted, those who did succeed in making their way home were treated as deserters, with contempt.

Those very officials who in one breath insist on the entirely voluntary nature of everything, in the next breath made no bones about the business of "deserting." "Yes, we treat these deserters very harshly indeed," they agreed. "The line we take is that once you have volunteered, then you must stand by your promise and not give up when things get difficult . . . . Where there's a will there's a way."

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Attention Focussed on Control of U.S. Congress

KEY FIGHTS IN KENTUCKY

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN
LOUISVILLE (Kentucky)

TO Americans the State of Kentucky means honorary Colonels in bootlace ties, Bourbon whisky, race horses and mountain people who use the vocabulary of Queen Elizabeth I of England. But for the next six weeks it also means one of the most important campaigns for the United States Senate in the whole country.

Only a little less important than the contest for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency is that for the control of the two Houses of Congress. At present the Democrats have a majority in the Senate of one vote only. And attention is focused on the Senate.

In New York State there is a contest for the Democratic seat, whose outcome is unpredictable. There are close and bitter contests in Oregon and Washington States in which the Democrats will probably retain their seats. In Pennsylvania the reforming Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia is expected to evict the Republican incumbent.

Ike Odds Diminishing

Republican hopes of getting President Eisenhower — still the clear favourite though on narrowing odds — a majority of his own party in control of the Congress are dim. But in Kentucky, despite the fact that historically it is a Democratic State, Republican hopes are high. And it is just possible that Kentucky's decision may be decisive in a way that will affect the future conduct of America.

The two Senators from each State come up for re-election every six years and never normally at the same time. But two men must be elected from Kentucky this year. The Democratic Senator Earle Clements has exhausted his term; Senator Alben Barkley died early this year, and a successor for the remaining four years of his term must also be chosen.

Against the strongly entrenched Clements, the Republicans have set up a clean-cut extrovert, lately Under-Secretary in the State Department, Thurston Morton. Against the Democratic ex-Governor, Lawrence Wetherby, for the Barkley seat, they have produced their most glittering candidate, one of the most intriguing and admirable men in the United States — John Sherman Cooper.

The Senatorial campaign is probably being fought here with more intensity than anywhere else in the United States. Within the next few days Eisenhower, Stevenson, Nixon and Kefauver will all have visited Kentucky at least once. Sherman Cooper, ex-Senator, left his post as Ambassador to India to fight in Kentucky. To do this was certainly against his personal inclinations. He was one of those Ambassadors, rare in an age of swift telegrams and of endlessly travelling Foreign Ministers, whose personality and intellect are of major importance. Under the most adverse circumstances he was a stunning success. He loved India — and it showed. But he was placed under the sort of pressure by the Republican Party — abetted by Eisenhower — that few Americans can resist. And he resigned from the cool splendours of his chancellery to submit himself to that periodic humiliation of candidates at the hands of an indifferent public which is called an election campaign.

From now until November 6, Cooper and Morton can call scarcely any moment their own. They are under heavy attack because of their foreign entanglements, which the Democrats imply have left them out of touch with Kentucky.

Typical Tactics

Yet Cooper, an aristocrat, which is no great drawback in Kentucky, an hereditary Republican, which is rare, is now fighting like any other run-of-the-mill candidate. His campaign, neither brilliant, nor always absolutely fair, seems a good example of how issues are being placed before the American electorate.

He spoke one night in Bardstown. The sound of wagon wheels and light carriages has here scarcely died on the air. It is late 18th century, marvellously preserved in an aspic of neglect. It is elegant in red brick, slightly decayed, and as gentle and silly as a novel by Trollope. It is populated largely by Roman Catholics who fled the mounting Protestant intolerance in Maryland and Virginia 170 years ago. They are, therefore, Democrats.

Cooper spoke in the courthouse, which, with some 400 people inside, was the largest Republican gathering in the town's history. Cooper is a tall, grey-haired man. He has a rueful manner as if he were laughing at himself. His courtesy is old-fashioned and sincere — all these qualities refreshing in a politician. He is a poor speaker, rambling and inexact. He stood below the judge's rostrum, faced by a quiet, work-hardened audience, who looked as if they were strangers to enthusiasm and contemptuous of any excess. His was now the straight Republican case. He stood on the record and achievements of Dwight Eisenhower — as a marooned man stands on his rock. He mentioned war 71 times. He made it plain that Eisenhower alone offered peace and he said "neither Stevenson nor Kefauver nor Wetherby knew the awfulness of war" as they weren't veterans.

He spoke of the reality of American prosperity. He was indignant at the suggestion that the Republicans were the party of Big Business. He blamed the unhappy condition of the American small farmer on the vast surpluses accumulated under the Democrats. He spoke of his record as a county judge, circuit judge, Senator and wartime soldier with a boldness that would have brought a blush to the cheek of even the toughest political professional in almost any other country.

HEARD ABROAD

I can't let money stand between me and my fans.
— Mr. Liberace.

In London more than a quarter million of young people find Beethoven as exciting as rock'n roll.
— Sir Malcolm Sargent.

What we want from the United States at this eleventh hour is not a loan, is not their oil. We want your hand...
— Sir Robert Boothby, M.P.

It is really no good kicking against the pricks of economic fact.
— Mr. Harold MacMillan.

The clues to a man's past are discoverable in tooth roots.
— Dr. Lan Cornwall of the Institute of Archaeology.

Why should people go out and pay money to see bad films when they can stay at home and see bad television for nothing?
— Mr. Sam Goldwyn.

Saga of Shlomo Levy — Taxpayer

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

MR. Shlomo Levy wants the State Controller to investigate his business. He doesn't see why the Controller should only examine charges against the Government. "I am a tax payer and I want him to examine my affairs as well."

Who is Mr. Shlomo Levy? A "little man." In size as well as ambition and position. At 59, he is only a little tailor in a small shop in Rehov Sokolov, off the far end of Rehov Herzl, Haifa's main street. He specializes in trousers. He makes them for his own few customers and for these of the bigger, more attractive shops in Rehov Herzl, when he can get the orders. At his age, he is worried about the future. He is also thinking of his 24-year-old daughter's future and of providing her with a flat when she gets married.

As a matter of fact, he has been thinking of these things for many years and has saved for them. But that's because he is a careful man, as you would soon see from a visit to his two-room flat in a 20-year-old house near his shop. It looks as though it were built and furnished only the day before yesterday, not two decades ago. Modest and not very modern, the furniture gleams spotlessly, kept to last, because Mr. Levy knows the value of the money for which he sews.

Kibbutznik from Poland

Born in Poland in 1897, and apprenticed to a tailor, he decided on Zionism in 1920. He settled at Ein Harod, at a time when a kibbutznik who was never hungry felt like a traitor. Shlomo committed no treason. He left the kibbutz after three years, when his fiancee agreed to come from Poland only if he lived in a town. In Haifa, he got a job sewing trousers for a big shop. After the wedding, his wife helped with the work, in their one-room apartment. From dawn to midnight, they completed four pairs a day, enough to live simply and scrape up pennies for "the future."

When their daughter was born in 1932, Shlomo decided to build a home for himself. From his savings, and a loan at 8 per cent, he raised the necessary LP1,600. Until the house started paying for itself, the family bought the bread and milk that was their principal diet, on credit. Later Shlomo rented out three of the four, two-room apartments in the house, and one room of the remaining flat. His family lived in the room that remained. There was no key money then, but the rent brought him a net profit of LP15 a month, enough to live on. With the money he earned from his tailoring he had paid off his debts by 1937. Today, the house still nets him about IL15 a month after he has paid the various taxes, repairs etc., from his gross takings of IL432 a year.

One Pound a Day

After the house was paid for, Shlomo first started thinking of his old age and his daughter's marriage. He was earning LP1 a day then by his work and lived modestly enough to save some of it. In 1940, he decided to buy a little plot of land, "which never loses its value" as the best way of putting away a nest egg. It was also patriotic then to "redeem the land."

He chose a 1,034 sq. metre plot in Rehov Kish on the slopes of Mount Carmel, opposite the present WIZO school. It is situated on some high ground, with a lovely view: that, in Shlomo's opinion, would always ensure its value. It cost him LP500, or 2,000 pairs of trousers sewed, as he reckoned it. Some day, any contractor would take the plot in exchange for a flat in the house he built on it: that would be his daughter's dowry.

But you can't be too careful. Shlomo kept on working, this time to prepare his own nest against "old age." A few years later, he had paid off the LP500 and saved enough for a down payment on a second plot—a 1,700-sq. metre piece of real estate in Rehov Ehud, Ahuza. When the time was ripe he would offer both his plots, plus the key money for the flats that could be built on them, in return for an apartment each for himself and his daughter.

Those were the plans and dreams of Shlomo Levy, house owner, real estate owner and tailor, Histadrut member number 123, one of the first and the faithful. Always living on his own work and not "the labour of others," he was never disqualified from membership, because the Histadrut had nothing against members who preferred not to spend as they earn but rather to live frugally and save their money so that they would need no assistance when they could no longer work.

When the War of Liberation broke out and non-khaki trousers went out of fashion, Shlomo could find no work. Undaunted, he set up a business of his own. His property was security enough to raise the IL2,400 his little shop cost him. He did quite well, and by 1949 was able to buy out the tenant who had lived in one of the two rooms of his flat since 1932. His wife then retired to look after the apartment, which had suddenly grown so big.

Last year, Shlomo took a day off from his work to check up on his real estate. He found that taxes on it had steadily risen. The plot in Rehov Kish, which the Municipality had valued at IL4,550, was costing him IL136.500 per annum in rates, plus somewhat lower Government taxes. For the land in Rehov Ehud he was paying half that sum. Why go on paying rising taxes on empty plots? Shlomo Levy decided that the time had come to build. He was 58 years old, not old enough to retire and still young enough to see his plans through.

Value Vanishes

But, his contractor, friend soon disillusioned him. He explained that the beautiful plot in Rehov Kish had been reduced to a useless piece of land for building purposes.

On November 5, 1953, the Town Council had passed a zoning law which reduced building in the area from 34.5 per cent of the total area of the plot to 20 per cent. The house Shlomo might build had been reduced from six flats of two rooms each to two three-room flats. For the sake of beauty, the Municipality had also ruled that the house must be built of stone with a red tiled roof, plus some other conditions that would make construction costs prohibitive. Shlomo's "valuable plot" had become a useless piece of barren land, heavily taxed if it was not built upon and too expensive to build on. "Unless you have surplus money you want to get rid of, don't even consider building a house there," one Municipal official told him.

Shlomo's dream was shattered. But last July 16, he received a new assessment notice from the Town Hall. His plot had been revalued from IL4,550 to IL8,227 and the tax on it raised from two to five per cent. He was being told to pay IL481.500 a year for a plot that no agent in town would touch.

He could not understand how a plot that to all intents and purposes had just been reduced to nearly half its size could possibly be estimated to have doubled in value. He also knew that he could not afford the new tax. He appealed. The appeal commission is concerned with the Law, not with the people laws are made for, like Shlomo Levy and his dreams of gardening at the age of 65. It reduced the assessment to IL6,204 and the tax to IL310.200 per year, plus the emergency tax (for shelters).

More and More Taxes

It is still more than Shlomo Levy can pay. He must also pay taxes for his other plot, his house, his shops; municipal rates and emergency tax; compulsory loan-payments because he is a "property" owner in the eyes of the law; income tax; debts owed to the Income Tax authorities; Defence Tax and Business Tax, IL2,309.130 in all, or just over IL192 a month. That is just about IL40 more than Mr. Levy earns now, because the growing number of large and attractive shops in Rehov Herzl has reduced his business to almost nothing but a few repairs.

Shlomo claims to be a reasonable man. He agrees that the Municipality was perhaps right from its point of view in introducing the building restrictions and thus safeguarding the Carmel from overcrowding. Its purpose was to turn the site his plot is situated on into a "green belt dotted with red roofs," that would ensure the beauty of the Mountain and the view, which are a "public asset" as the Town Hall spokesman stated. After all, a thing of beauty is a joy for ever and the Town Hall has done much to beautify Haifa. He also agrees that the Government must take taxes in order to run the State. But he wants to live as well, and he does not know how. His tax debts are piling up and he is expecting the attachment men any day. He has a feeling that no one cares about this matter, which is one of life and death for himself. That's why he wants the State Controller to investigate his business and properties and see for himself whether Shlomo can pay all his tax bills. He wants the State Controller to rule whether he must be punished in his old age for the thriftiness of his youth, because nowadays "property owners" are unpopular. After all, the Government now officially encourages saving, and has even reduced income taxes on it.

That's what Shlomo Levy wants. To live and to provide for his old age. But now how is he going to do it?

Fresh Challenge in Turkey

By a Special Correspondent

ISTANBUL (O.F.N.S.).— A LAST-minute attempt to prevent the advent of totalitarianism in Turkey has been launched by the Freedom Party, which is the youngest political association in the country. It was founded only recently by former members of the ruling Democrat Party because of their disapproval of Prime Minister Menderes' personal regime, and his curtailment of democratic government.

The course towards dictatorship was set by the Premier when criticism of his economic policy had become so widespread that it threatened to overthrow his Government. He rushed a series of laws through the National Assembly, abolishing Press freedoms and the right of free assembly, and enabling him to interfere with the course of justice by pensioning off at will magistrates, and even members of the High Courts, who obstruct his political line.

A wave of persecutions for "political crimes" started, and public criticism dwindled away. As matters stand today, the Turkish Press cannot fully inform voters what their legitimately-elected representatives in Parliament are doing: no extracts from speeches are allowed to be printed. Opposition deputies are under constant police vigilance when visiting their constituencies, and are obstructed in contacting their voters.

Gulek Arrested

Mr. Kasim Gulek, Secretary-General of the chief Opposition People's Party, was recently arrested in a Black Sea town for having "staged an unlawful political demonstration." He had been shaking the hands outstretched to him by a few of his party followers while out shopping.

In another Anatolian town he was arrested because he had walked through the main street against the "advice" of the police chief, who had feared demonstrations. He is now under sentence of a one-year term because of an alleged insult to the "dignity of the National Assembly" in one of his speeches.

Police agents eavesdrop on conversations in cafes and bars, and people are arrested over remarks made to friends and considered detrimental to the regime.

One of Turkey's Opposition leaders recently pointed out to me that these methods of hanging onto power have created a situation which is of great importance to all North Atlantic Treaty Organization Powers. "How can you expect people to fight for Western ideals of liberty and democracy in any war with the totalitarian East if they are themselves deprived of all these benefits, and stripped of all human dignity?" he asks.

No Dates Fixed

The opposition against the regime is growing day by day and there is no doubt for political observers that the general election scheduled for 1958 would oust the ruling party. The question is how free such elections would be if they are held under present circumstances and whether they will be held at all. Mr. Menderes has just had the nation-wide municipal elections postponed, and refuses to fix dates for constitutionally-required Parliamentary by-elections.

The Freedom Party now proposes that all opposition parties rally and insist on immediate elections for a Constituent Assembly to re-establish democracy in Turkey and enforce constitutional changes to prevent the rule of a single party. One of their proposed devices is that the Presidents of the Republic and National Assembly must be chosen from independent, non-party deputies.

It is believed that at least the largest of the Opposition parties will accept collaboration with the Freedom Party in principle; Mr. Kasim Gulek told me only a few days ago that a united Opposition front would be of "great advantage."

The present one-party rule of the Democratic Party is based on the peculiarities of the Turkish election law which allotted only five per cent of parliamentary seats to the chief Opposition party, though this party had polled 45 per cent of all the votes cast in the general election.

PELTOURS
PEL PELTOURS
TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 7—OCTOBER 13, 1956
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 7	[illegible]	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	1100	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. Oct. 8	0700	EL AL	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUES. Oct. 9	[illegible]	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1600	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Oct. 10	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	[illegible]	L.A.I.	Rome
	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	1100	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2215	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THU. Oct. 11	[illegible]	EL AL	Fort Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (connection to Far East)
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Oct. 12	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, Boston, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 7	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	Ship	Destination
Monday,	Oct. 8	s.s. JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles
Tuesday,	Oct. 9	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Wednesday,	Oct. 10	s.s. ZION	Malta, Gibraltar, London

PELTOURS



Museums Mirror The Living Past

THE King of Spain did not wish to bother making a journey to the "New World" to see his newly acquired empire, but was eager to learn about the indigenous civilisations of the Americas. He therefore instructed his generals to collect and ship to Spain ethnographic and animal specimens to illustrate the material culture and wildlife of Mexico, Central and South America. Even a few natives were sent by the Conquistadores to make the entire picture of the "New World" more vivid.

This collecting of objects of his day by the King of Spain, served the function of studying an exotic-remote culture and preserving a dying civilisation. The assemblage was a visual aid in 16th century Spain of 16th century America and the remnants that survive in 20th century Spain are important historical documents of a now lost civilisation.

When archaeology became more than an acquisitive treasure-hunt or an antiquarian's effort to prove a certain fanciful theory and developed into a serious scientific pursuit, the archaeological museum became a cultural institution of great importance.

One of the most obvious functions of a museum devoted to archaeology is to house and exhibit the pieces of the past which form the fragmented picture of life hundreds and thousands of years ago. Merely to be shocked by Time and man's by-products is a wonderful experience which the museum faithfully fulfills.

As our specialized information regarding ancient times increases, more and more deductions can be made from the material remains of past cultures. Better than books or lectures, the archaeological museum can pass along these newly confirmed facts in its unique, visual, exciting way.

The continuums and disparities of the ancient cultures that inhabited Israel can be seen in the Museum of the Department of Antiquities. Each material development and innovation, every halting step, regression, and at times charming idiosyncrasy, can be represented by archaeological artifacts and can be seen and thoroughly examined in the exhibition of this museum.

The past has an important part in the future of most countries, as it represents its achievements and varied aspects over a length of time and under specialized circumstances. The past in Israel has that significance and a deeper one as well. Israel's continuum of habitation was sharply broken and a long hiatus away from this land resulted. Fully to appraise and appreciate the past is an important function of archaeology and it is the museum's job to make it understandable and truly alive.

Very few fields of archaeology are so tied with a single text and that text so internationally important as Israel and the Bible. The Bible deals with events which took place in this land and these can be reconstructed from the excavated remains. The Bible as an historical document, as a spiritual guide and as a basic manual in archaeology can often be illustrated by objects exhibited in the museum collections, certainly a unique situation.

Cultural Ties

Ancient life, except for the tempo of living and some other superficial aspects, must not have differed too much from the type of life we live today. To have the opportunity of seeing in a fundamental way the material and cultural ties we have with the past and to feel across the centuries the personalities and people represented by pots and stones, beads and bones, is an important experienced, supplied by the Museum and generated by one's own search for the common spirit of man.

Although the artistic achievement of the peoples that historically inhabited this country was not on the highest sophisticated level, we can still appreciate the solutions to aesthetic problems and the naive and charming works of art which are exhibited in the Museum of the Department of Antiquities. The few imported works of art help us to see the difference between Israel and her ancient neighbours and raises the question concerning the reasons why.

Israel's archaeology possesses a value which raises it far above the level of the artifacts, yet it is with these that one must always deal. It is not enough merely to look at the exhibited objects, but you must infuse in them the meanings and secrets of the past that you yourself see and feel and for which archaeologists can supply valuable ideas. The material can be found in the museum, the ideas in archaeological books, but the spirit can be found only within yourself.

K.K.



Flying Saucer ellipsoid, measuring 10 metres across is a feature of the new Lockheed WV-2 radar Super Constellation now on duty with the U.S. Navy. The ellipsoid houses secret electronic equipment that will enable the plane to scan a very wide area. Flying at something over 3,000 metres radar beams will reach out over a surface of thousands of miles.

Search for Safety

By AIRBORNE

FURTHER progress in accident prevention is described in a report submitted recently to the U.S. Office of Naval Research. It embodies the latest studies made by Dr. F. H. Quimby, head of the Physiology branch of that office and Dr. A. H. Hasbrook, Director of Aviation Crash Research at Cornell University.

"There is now emerging the general principle," Dr. Crosby says, "that if the passenger is adequately tied down to the seat, and the seat to the floor of the plane, the occupied areas are delethalized. The occupants can survive a crash involving very high impact forces — comparable to those which might be involved in a fall, for example, from a five-storey building."

Most aircraft accidents that hit the front pages may be regarded, according to these experts, as "unpreventable." The problem, therefore, is to produce planes that will reduce fatalities in such unpreventable accidents. This means, how to devise cockpits, seats restraint devices and other plane components so that the force of a crash will be reduced to non-injurious levels.

These safe levels are amazingly high. Under certain conditions, the human body can withstand impact forces amounting to loads of 10 to fifteen tons without serious injury. But of course no device can help passengers in an accident where the plane is torn to pieces. Devices can be developed, however, to be a life-saver in accidents involving landings and take-offs where ground contact speeds are less than 320 kilometres per hour.

What About Parachutes?

One theory, which is a hardy veteran trotted out after every major accident, is that passengers should be equipped with parachutes which would give them a chance to float down to earth in the case of a crash.

But there are very few accidents of a nature which would permit the use of parachutes. The great majority of accidents occur at low levels during take off and landing where parachutes are obviously impracticable. Indeed, most accidents are of the instantaneous type; mid-air collisions, collisions with mountains and so on.

A good deal of the talk of parachutes goes back to certain demonstrations made some 19 years ago. Planes have changed since then, and there have also been tremendous strides in safety devices. In those days, accidents were often caused by engine failure and by pilots losing height. In such cases, the use of parachutes might have been feasible, though even that is questionable. Modern planes, as a rule, have four engines, can maintain altitude on two, and have sufficient aids to descend through bad weather if necessary.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF SUCCOT PROBLEM

North: S. K 7 6 4 2; H. Q J 9; D. 9 6; C. Q 9 7

West: S. J 9 8 5 3; H. 5; D. 10 7 2; C. J 10 6 8

East: S. Q 10; H. K 10 8 7 6 4 3; D. A Q 4; C. K

South: S. A; H. A 2; D. K J 8 5 3; C. A 8 5 4 2

Our problem was: *"West leads the three of spades, and South makes ten tricks at no-trumps against every defence."*

South counts four possible winners in each of the minor suits, and two each in the majors, for a theoretical grand total of twelve; or let us say eleven, conceding at least two tricks to the other side. He needs two entries to the table to clear his diamonds, and an entry to his hand to collect them once they are established. If he tries to set up both minor suits, the defence will have a selection of leads to play havoc with his reentries. For instance:

1. South takes the club ace and proceeds to set up the suit. The return of the heart king will kill his vital reentry card.

2. South loses a club to East's king. The spade ten, overtaken by West, is won in dummy; a diamond is covered by East's queen and won with the king. But if South now reenters dummy with the queen of clubs, East will effectively block the diamonds by jettisoning his ace!

Decidedly then, in order to collect his diamonds, declarer must enter dummy twice and yet conserve the club honours for intercommunication. The solution is:

South wins East's queen of spades and loses a club to East, unblocking with dummy's *nine*. East must now perforce return a spade, because every other lead will give declarer a variety of plays for his contract. Now comes the great surprise: *South discards the ace of hearts.* Hereafter things proceed smoothly. A diamond return is covered with the queen and won with the king, and South is at leisure to force an additional entry into dummy by leading a heart. The following may now happen:

1. East wins, takes the ace of diamonds and exits with his last diamond, South runs all his diamonds, enters dummy with a club, and the lead of the master heart squeezes West in spades and clubs.

2. East ducks the heart, wins the diamond return and again exits with a diamond. The play proceeds as above; but instead of being squeezed, West is thrown in with a spade and is forced to return a club into declarer's tenace.

The management of *The Post* is pleased to announce the award of a free three months subscription to:

Eng. H. Eiger 4, Sutin St., Tel Aviv

Solution of the bridge-problem

W	N	E	S
3s	2s	Qs	As
3c	9c	Kc	2c
Js	Ks	10s	Ah
2d	6d	4d	Jd
5h	Qh	3h	2h
7d	6d	Ad	3d
10d	9h	Qd	Kd
5s	Jh	4h	8d
8s	6s	6h	5d
10c	Qc	7h	4c
9s	6s	8h	5c
6c	7c	10h	8c
Jc	7s	Kh	Ac

If at trick 3, East returns diamonds or hearts North-South get the contract with 2 spades, 2 hearts, 2 clubs and 4 diamonds.

If at trick 5 East wins with the King of hearts, plays the Ace of diamonds and then the Queen of diamonds, South draws all the diamonds, enters North through the Queen of clubs, and the play of the Jack of hearts now squeezes West in spades and clubs.

If at trick 10, West plays the 6 of clubs, the trick is taken with the 7 of clubs by North, the 6 of spades puts West in and the last two tricks are taken by the Queen of clubs and the 7 of spades.

Radio Review

Unusual Record Collection

THE journalist, Aryeh Gelblum, came to the microphone on Friday to give a personal choice of favourite records. The selection went off the beaten track because the records were Gelblum's own — painstakingly chosen during five years in the U.S. There is a considerable number of unusual private record collections in the country, and Kol Yisrael would do well to consider tapping them systematically. Among other reasons, they give an opportunity to hear unusual recordings, such as Kol Yisrael cannot permit itself the luxury of purchasing. Thus, Mr. Gelblum's fascinating examples included music from the period of Ferdinand and Isabella, a running commentary on the destruction of the airship "Hindenburg" and an English professor showing how Shakespeare was recited in Shakespearean days (it had undertones of Western Ireland). Perhaps the programme would have been improved by a shade less talk and a few more records, but we heard a choice collection of oddments, and Mr. Gelblum achieved a spontaneous approach in his connecting remarks.

The ill-fated archaeological conference was covered in a feature on Sunday night. It is hard to select highlights from four days of proceedings in the course of a half-hour, but this programme — written by Emek Perry and edited by Miriam Golan — was an admirable attempt. There was melancholy interest in the early extracts, whilst a number of the outstanding lectures were recalled including Dr. Melamet's fascinating researches into the documents of Nebuchadnezzar, Mr. Avi-Yonah's logical and clear presentation of the relationship between Jerusalem and Caesarea, and Father North's charming Hebrew survey of Jerusalem's third wall. A number of fine things were perforce passed over, including Professor Mazar and Dr. Yadin's reports on the latest excavations. The capsul conference contained in the broadcast conveyed something of the spirit, and acousfically was vastly preferable to the muffled effect endured by listeners present in the Binyanei Haoomah.

Too Much of a Good Thing

Galei Zahal came up on the eve of Simhat Torah with a repeat of the "Hit the Target" programme heard originally on the eve of Rosh ha-Shanah. Although repeat performances are sometimes desirable they should not be overdone, and it is particularly unwise to repeat a feature on two peak listening evenings (e.g. eves of festivals and Sabbaths). The broadcast itself was highly entertaining and fully deserving of the wide popularity attained by "Hit the Target" throughout the country.

Mordechai Priman conducted his usual bright puzzle corner (the imitations of foreign accents were hugely successful), David Rivlin followed up with a quick quiz in which the participants could risk the points they had previously won (an idea that could be developed into an independent feature), and the amateur corner was superior to many of its professional parallels and included an imitation of the Melavskys, a girl whistler, a gentleman who played tunes on his teeth (his bridges were excellent) and an ingenious group who skilfully parodied the music of various nationalities.

Chekhov Adaptation

It was good to resume acquaintance with Chekhov's "Seagull" on Monday evening. The great Russian dramatist's plays of frustration set the mood for the twentieth century and have secured a firm foothold in our theatres. The radio adaptation was ably prepared by Michael Almaz but the production lacked the impact he generally succeeds in achieving. The very introduction was unsuccessful, the music was ineffectual and held up the action rather than emphasized it, most of the minor characters were disappointing and the Chekhovian atmosphere was seldom captured. The main compensation was a moving performance by Edna Shavit as Nina, which — especially in the early acts — dwarfed the other participants and penetrated to the true basic mood.

Pick of next week's listening: "The Hill Region" (Sun. at 10); Wilde's "Lord Arthur Saville's Crime" (Mon. at 9); American chamber music (Mon. at 10.15); Handel's "Samson" (Tues. at 9.15); "Know the Orchestra" (Weds. at 8.30); "Faust on the Sports Field" (Weds. at 9.30); "Pro and Con" — The Working Wife (Thurs. at 7.35); Pupils of the Rubin Conservatoire, Tel Aviv (Thurs. at 8); "Man and the Scenery" (Thurs. at 10.15).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.25, 7.00 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Avraham Wilkomirsky. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Women's Bag. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Dukas: "L'Apprenti Sorcier," (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini); Berlioz: "Harold in Italy" — Symphony with Viola Obligato, op. 16 (Soloist: William Primrose). 7.25 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 "Security Front" — talk. 8.10 Humourous Programme, by M. Ohad. 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Mozart: Quartet in A for Flute & Strings, K. 298, played by René Leroy & the Pasquier Trio; Ravel: Trio in A-minor, played by Artur Rubinstein — Piano, Jascha Heifetz — Violin & Gregor Piatigorsky — Cello; Schubert: String Quartet in D-minor ("Death and the Maiden") played by the Amadeus Quartet. 10.30 Nations' Songs. 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Mozart: Divertimento No. 8 in F, for Winds, K. 213; Vivaldi: Flute Concerto op. 10 No. 3 (Soloist: Ludwig Oppenmann); J. Ch. Bach: Sinfonia Concertante for Two Violins, Oboe & Orchestra (Conductor: Felix Guenther). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Dvorak: 1) Scherzo from Symphony No. 2, op. 70 (Conductor: Vaclav Talich); 2) Slavonic Dances (Conductor: Georg Singer). 11.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Interlude. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Selections from Famous Musical Plays (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Musical Matinee. 2.45 Opera. Ponchielli: "La Gioconda" — Act Two & Scene One from Act Three. 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.35 "Dances through the centuries." [illegible] [illegible] "We Present Tonight." 7.15 "Bar Am." 7.30 Art and Culture. [illegible] [illegible]

Rosen. 8.30 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 8.55 Bible Reading: Yehoshua — Chaps. 9 & 10. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Israel Composers: Artur Gelbrun: Sonatina for Two Violins (played by Alexander Tal & Menahem Breuer); Yitzhak Edel: Andante & Hora (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 10.00 "Bright Trumpets." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
607, 469, 255, 49.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.); **Today:** 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Hungarian. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

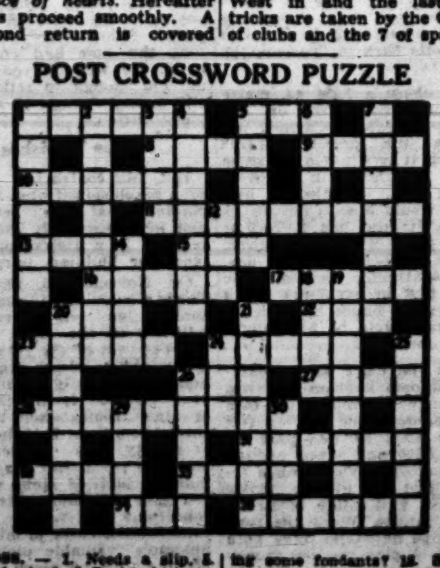
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Hungarian. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Today:** (Programme to South Africa) 7.30 News. 7.35 Week in the Knesset. 7.50 Readings for Shabbat Noah. 8.00 From Week to Week. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 News. **Today:** 12.30 a.m. News. 12.35 Readings for Shabbat Noah. 12.45 "Vistas of Israel." 1.00 "The Building at Assuan." **Tomorrow:** 12.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 12.40 This Also Happened. 12.45 The Week in the Knesset. 1.00 Musical Medley.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.45 Friday night Concert: Works by Barber & Prokofieff. 8.10 Opera — Mozart: Don Giovanni — Part II. 9.00 News. 9.15 "My Fair Lady" — Musical adapted from Pygmalion. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 The Night following Shabbat. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.30 Musical Diary. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS [illegible]: **Today:** News. News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.E. Affairs.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Needs a slip. 5. Mug of juice? 8. Derive the benefit of sowing. 9. In which your goose may be cooked. 10. Represents a certain amount of learning. 11. Not a generous type. 13. Is it idly eaten? 15. Sooner than. 16. Taken for a ride. 17. Green areas. 20. Container used in a plumbing job. 22. Partly a rationed animal. 23. Scotsmen full of grit? 24. Encouraging cry. 26. Expected to be proper? 27. Nora's river. 28. Where to sell thousands of cars. 31. No goal, perhaps. 32. A wooden smile? 33. Like a razor. 34. Cry of a dog for a horse. 35. More closely packed.

DOWN. — 1. Handy to have in a canoe. 2. Not the place where the skipper keeps his records. 3. Minerals. 4. A couple of days off? 5. Does it keep your back up? 6. Pretty bird? 7. An insect finishes off the flag. 12. Anger in the fire department. 14. Laying some fondants? 18. Size of a square ante-room? 19. They go to war. 20. More than one title. 21. Pounded those poor peas? 24. Useful if you want to do some potting. 25. There's many a one in football. 26. Little Richard. 29. Without feeling. 30. Greatness gives him two more legs.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Sofa. 4. Greens. 9. Jam. 10. Abel. 12. Gain time. 14. Solomon. 15. Meteor. 17. Old stager. 21. Sea. 22. Cut. 23. Bee. 26. Wide world. 27. C-all-ed. 28. Assumed. 32. Last post. 34. Sire. 35. K-ay. 36. Sun-dry. 37. Gear.

DOWN. — 1. Seas. 2. Feel. 3. Sago. 5. Runner. 6. Eli. 7. Sherry. 8. (Isle of) Man. 11. Bowls. 13. Loose. 15. Meta. 16. Ever. 18. Deal. 19. Acid. 20. God. 23. Bogus. 24. Elder. 25. Se-ale-d. 26. Weeper. 29. Ask. 29. Star. 30. Mine. 31. Dose. 33. Sea.

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Daphne Helps Them Grow Their Trees

By Yonayahu Ashuri

"SPRAY your trees with 5 grammes, one per cent in a litre of water, and add a drop of detergent — give such and such a chemical to the peaches only!". That is the voice of Daphne, of "Daffnis" as she is affectionately called. With the authoritativeness of a university professor, she advises the members of auxiliary farms in the Sataf and Mt. Cana'an area. The guidance authority for immigrant auxiliary farms, by whom Daphne is employed, is a co-operative enterprise formed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jewish Agency, WIZO, Moetnet Haposelet and the Fund For Immigrant Auxiliary Farms. Organized agricultural guidance for this sector began early in 1955.

Daphne, she is only known by her first name, is the guiding hand of the enterprise. Dressed in a green dress and sandals during the summer, a fur jacket and fur-lined high rubber boots in the winter, her long, blonde braids tied neatly, she comes to the gardens, her penetrating gaze scrutinizing the trees and vegetable patches. She prunes and removes branches, gives advice on the use of sprays against various insects and deals with any other problems that come up.

"There is a growing interest in this sector," said Daphne. "There are 800 families here in Migdal Emek, 500 of which have auxiliary farms of one dunam. These farmers came straight from ship to village. Though they are newcomers, they work well and haven't been spoiled by the *ma'barot*. They have not had the taste of relief packages. They pay for seeds and buds and other supplies and realize that they have to work for what they get."

The gardens of the Moroccan newcomers at Migdal Emek are outstanding, and Daphne is convinced that maximum production will soon be reached. In order to make the fullest use of the land, the settlers planted watermelons and melons between the rows of trees. Some of the produce is for their own consumption, but most is for sale. This season settlers averaged IL40 from these crops. The vegetables patches, too, brought their share of profit. Cabbages and cauliflowers brought IL30. In addition to the gardens, the settlers also raise animals. A kid can be sold for IL90, and turkeys and ducks are also kept and sold for meat.

One of the veteran settlers of Hatsor Aleph, Tzuba, a Persian immigrant is a model farmer, according to Daphne. He is 48 years old, the father of 10 children and a carpenter by profession. In order to get the land in shape for farming, he took stones from the fields by hand, and planted trees. When Daphne decided that the trees were placed too low in the soil, and that in order to assure a good future crop they must be raised, he did so immediately. The trees were planted again — in ruler-straight rows.

Tzuba fertilizes, hoes, irrigates and whitewashes the trees at the prescribed intervals and has been rewarded by the largest crops and the greatest income in the area. He has also built a fishpond in the courtyard.

For the past 10 years, since the age of 15, when she started work on a farm at Nahalal, and studied at the settlement's Agricultural school, Daphne has worked on the land. When she finished secondary school in Jerusalem, she went to Ramat Yohanan and took two years of additional training. She studied landscaping at Yokneam, where she learned to raise flower seeds. Daphne is also a graduate of the Ruppin agricultural school near Beit Lid.

Agriculture enchants Daphne. Though she looks very young, she has a son of eight and a half who shares his mother's passion for farming, and plans a career as an agricultural instructor.

As instructor for the 200 farms of Hatzor Aleph, Daphne saw the fruits of her labour. As a result of her teaching and guidance, the settlers of the area expanded their cultivation from a quarter of a dunam per family unit to a record one dunam. The settlers came from many places — and it was not an unusual sight to see immigrants from the Yemen, Persia, India, Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia gathered for joint instruction, or pausing in their work, to listen to Daphne, and subsequently obeying her instructions like good schoolchildren.

Handwoven Rugs From Rumania

AN exhibition of 25 beautifully handwoven Rumanian carpets of the 19th and 20th century was opened at 6 Rehov Reines in Tel Aviv last Monday.

This exhibition which was formerly shown in Paris, was arranged with the help of the Rumanian—Israel Friendship League and will also be held in Jerusalem and Haifa. The carpets were woven by peasant women and come from three different Rumanian regions: Oltenia, Moldavia and Banat. The Oltenian carpets are the most numerous at the Exhibition. They have a central "field" richly decorated with zoomorphical, anthropomorphical and floral ornamentation. Two or three frames with floral decoration surround this central field. The Moldavian carpets have only a single frame, around the central field, and here the floral ornament is more used than the geometrical or zoomorphical one. On the field there is often the "life tree" motive, represented by a flower pot from which a tree or a flower with many boughs grows. The geometrical ornament dominates in the carpets from the Banat region. Their colour is lively with distinct preference for red. *E.F.*



The Havatselet (standing) and Dror Army girls' football teams before the kick off of their game, which highlighted the Adjutant General's (Sheilshut) Sports Day, at the Ramat Gan Stadium last Monday. Havatselet won 1:0, the goal being scored by Ilana, standing fourth from right. The male trainers (standing at far left) of the two teams are exacting disciplinarians.



Pessia, the Havatselet goalkeeper is shown at right saving a dangerous shot from a Dror forward. The teams were in good form and the game brought wild cheering and excitement.

Photos by Pun and Alexandr

Groom Blushes in Panama

By Thomas R. Henry

San Blas, Panama (N.A.N.A.).

HAPLESS is the lot of the bridegroom in these palm-fronded tropical isles.

Unknown to himself — at least theoretically — the poor wretch is condemned to the life-long slavery of matrimony.

He is seized in the middle of the night by a gang of hoodlums and, struggling and kicking, is tossed into the presence of a beautiful bride who wears a golden ring in her nose. He has never — again theoretically — seen her before.

Then the two are left alone, presumably well on their way to wedlock. Naturally, the fellow flees. None of the girl's blandishments avail. He hides in the jungle. Some say he selects a hiding place not too hard to discover.

The father of the bride pursues him with chosen henchmen, and brings him back. The next night, the wretch again flees and hides. Again, the irate father follows, and again the bridegroom is thrust into the bride's presence. But this third time, the father will stand for no more nonsense.

Under and all around the nuptial hammock, extending for a greater distance than the fellow can jump, is spread a bed of live coals. The unwilling groom either accepts matrimony... or else.

As a rule — however reluctantly — he succumbs. He almost can be assured that when he first looks on the face of his bride, come the dawn, it will be beautiful. The San Blas women are among the finest featured of all Indians.

Still, he isn't quite married. The next day, he must go into the jungle with his new father-in-law, chop down a large tree, and bring the wood home to the bride, as proof that he is willing to support her henceforth and will not run away again.

Then the two go together to the Village Hall, a thatched-roof hut where the village "Chief," lying in a hammock, counsels the two on the heavy responsibility of matrimony. After this, they really are married.

As you may suspect, there is much play-acting in all this. The ceremony is full of religious symbolism.

The villagers don't really expect the bridegroom to burn his bare feet on the live coals.

Also it seldom is true, they say, that the fellow never has seen the bride before. Chances are they played together as children. But it all must be done that way to make the marriage legal, according to San Blas customs.

When a girl reaches the age of 15 or 16, her father begins to look for a suitable husband. When he finds one, he begins negotiations with the fellow's parents, and a deal is arranged.

Neither boy nor girl necessarily knows anything about it. The chances are, of course, that they do, and either one could make a strenuous protest if the match really was objectionable. This is a good system, the San Blas say, because there are few broken marriages. The husband can be consoled by the fact that divorce is easy. He always can pack up and go home to mother. The father of the bride usually will follow and urge him to return.

There is, however, nothing to compel him to do so and no nonsupport laws plague San Blas, where support is a very slight problem. It's just a matter of picking coconuts.

San Blas society is matriarchal. The new bridegroom goes to live with his bride's family. He works in his father-in-law's fields and all the fish he catches he must bring to his wife's kinfolk. The bride's father is boss.

Even brothers-in-law can boss the poor fellow around.

There are some consolations, though. Probably nowhere in the New World are the girls lovelier than among the San Blas — especially when decked out in their multi-coloured "molas," head shawls, and numerous gold and silver ornaments. Some wear these even when engaged in the heavy labour of a coconut packing plant.

The bride also has her difficulties before marriage. In one of the numerous ceremonies she is painted purple... all over.

Forward Strides in Food Processing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PEELING a half a ton of grapefruit in a single day seems a formidable job. But this we learn is the sustained effort of a good worker at the make ready job for the canning of grapefruit segments.

In the world of a highly mechanized modern food factory, the fact that hand work is still so prized comes as a surprise. But, as Mr. Itzhak Plotkin of the Vita Food Factory explains, machines have a tendency to squash the fruit and make the segments look unattractive.

Grapefruit segments in syrup are only one of this firm's products that are enjoying great success on the export market. Cucumbers in vinegar are enjoying wide popularity in England, while their "Boston" Chicken soup (made of real chickens cooked to dehydration and ground to a fine powder) are being snapped up all over Europe through the Scandinavian countries and as far north as Iceland. Tests have shown this Chicken Soup of international standards, they are constant suppliers of "Care," and enquiries have come from the United States.

While the Vita Factory's main export, their export division grew from $36,500 in 1954 to more than $150,000 so far this year, is in soups and canned goods, the makers feel that almost all of the products they now make can be developed for the export market. Ice cream mixes are probably the only exception, as these carry high import duties in most countries because of their sugar content.

Housewives should be more tomato juice minded, the Vita people feel. With the excellent tomatoes now grown here and good quality juice available, it should be a favoured drink. However storage (it cannot be kept in bottles for too long and tins are expensive) is the bottleneck in production and for that reason manufacturers cannot make full use of tomato surplus. It might be an idea, therefore, for the Ministry of Agriculture to subsidize a drink more tomato juice campaign until the public got used to it.

With a production line that runs from soups (Vita makes seven now and more under way) to ice cream, it's a fascinating trip one makes through their new hygienic factory. They are practically self-sufficient and do the whole job themselves, even to making the metal foil packets for the soups.

Baked beans in tomato sauce is one of Vita's newest products and this year they were able to put beautiful quality home grown asparagus on the market. Their Ancinl candied citrus peel is an attractive addition to desserts and cakes, while their Vitam has found its way to the seasoning shelf.

While quality has generally been raised tremendously throughout our food processing industry and with packaging infinitely more attractive, there still remains a major job to be done in bringing our pure food laws up-to-date. What little exists is most inadequate and it surely is high time that new legislation was introduced.

Hot Soups for Crisp Weather

By Molly Bar-David

THIS is the time of year when a bowl of hot soup seems to touch the right spot. (If the *charau* hasn't broken, keep for later use!). It may be a steaming consomme that stimulates the appetite, a velvet-smooth cream soup that is nourishing and heartwarming, a beef soup with rugged flavour that is filling because of dumplings or the garnishing that go into it, a vegetable soup, a chowder, or a delicate chicken soup that comes at the beginning of a meal, or a hearty one-in-all, like a *bouillabaisse*, or a *pot au feu* that may be served in one course to make a whole meal as some French peasants do. But whatever form it takes, soup is the stuff to serve on autumn days when you want to warm your bones against the chill winds. Here are some good old stand-by recipes:

Oxtail Soup

Have your butcher cut the oxtail into pieces. Cut one onion fine and fry in 1 tbsp. fat. When brown add oxtail and continue browning, then put into soup kettle with four litres of cold water. Add one tbsp. salt, one tsp. mixed herbs (parsley, celery etc.), four peppercorns and four cloves. Simmer gently for four hours. Skim off fat. Add diced vegetables such as carrots, onion, celery root, squash. Barley and any dried legumes may also be added and cooked until tender. The meat is as good as the soup.

Vegetable Soup

2 litres water, ½ kilo lean meat, 1 large onion, ¼ kilo string beans, ½ kilo assorted vegetables, ½ carrots, 1 celery or parsnip root, 1 can or cup tomatoes, ½ cup rolled oats, salt, pepper and thyme, or other herbs, to taste.

Put meat and onion in water and boil gently until tender. Remove meat and add cut up vegetables, salt, pepper, herbs and oatmeal. Fill with boiling water to make three litres. Boil slowly for about an hour and a half more and then add tomatoes and cook for ten minutes more. This serves 12.

Russian Borscht

1 kilo brisket of beef, 1 head of cabbage, shredded, 6 medium potatoes, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 can or 1 cup tomatoes, 1 small can tomato puree, 2 green or red peppers, 1 lemon, salt and pepper.

Bring to a boil a litre of water and then add meat, tomatoes, tomato sauce, sugar and pepper. Half an hour before meat is done (about 1½ hours) add potatoes, shredded cabbage and cut peppers. Then add salt. Before removing from fire add lemon juice. Serve this soup with meat and potatoes in it.

Fish Chowder

½ kilo of cod fillet, 1 onion, 2 carrots, 2 potatoes, 1 tbsp. butter, 2 cups milk, salt and pepper to taste, parsley and other herbs.

Cover fish with water and add onion, carrots, potatoes. Cook until fish is tender but not falling apart. Add herbs, milk and butter. Continue cooking on a low flame until the chowder is hot.

Onion Soup Au Gratin

5 large onions, ¼ tbsps. butter, 1 litre water or soup stock, or ¼ soup cubes or essence, salt and pepper, toast, grated yellow cheese.

Lightly fry onions in butter until brown. Add stock or broth made of soup cubes with salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for 15 minutes. Serve with slices of toast heaped with grated yellow cheese and lightly browned under the broiler. Serve with additional grated cheese. Very nice indeed.

Cream of Carrot Soup

1 cup cooked pureed carrots, 2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. butter, salt and pepper to taste, 2 cups milk (or part water).

Blend melted butter and flour in a pot over a low flame until smooth. Stir in milk and cook for a few minutes. Add pureed carrots, salt and pepper. Bring to a slow boil, stirring continuously. Serve hot. A dash of nutmeg is nice with this soup.

Lentil Soup

½ kilo meat (beef or lamb) — or sausage, 4 onions, 4 tbsps. margarine, 2 carrots, 1 celery or parsnip root, or both, 1 green pepper, 2 cups tomatoes — optional, 1 clove garlic, 2 cups tomatoes, cold water, 2 cups lentils, salt and pepper to taste, bread, 1 slice black or white.

Put all the ingredients into a large pot and cover with water. Cook until everything is tender. Remove the meat. Put the remainder through a strainer (the bread will have thickened the soup). Serve hot. The soup should be stirred occasionally during the cooking (slow fire) to prevent it sticking to the pot and burning.

NEW SAUCES

can be prepared quickly and easily. Try this:
MOCK ASPARAGUS WITH SCRAMBLED EGGS

Cut 2-4 fine young marrows (Kusas) unpeeled into 4-6 strips each; melt two tablespoons butter or margarine in saucepan and let cut marrows simmer in covered pan for about 5 minutes, then pour a package of Vita Asparagus Soup dilluted in 3—4 glasses water over the vegetables and cook over low heat for another seven minutes. Arrange on hot platter surrounded by a circle of scrambled eggs. You may sprinkle the eggs with grated yellow cheese or snipped chives before serving.

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Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Hadas

HEAD of the House boasting about the beauties of Galilee to our visitors from Tel Aviv says that they really ought to see Montfort. He is a little disconcerted to be taken up on it and asked to arrange an expedition. He says well perhaps it isn't the right time to go. It's still rather hot and apart from the heat there might be rough characters about. Another friend also present says that's all right he'll come, too, and bring his revolver, and the doctor says he'll lead the way. Not the simple way from Kibbutz Eilon to Mo'ilya but a much more interesting and shorter way through Wadi Keren along the route originally taken by the Crusaders. Resolve to keep a sharp lookout for a suit of armour or chain mail which would look well in the prefab.

•

HEAD of the House who likes to spend his days off by abandoning the supine for the perpendicular for eating purposes only, consents in a trapped sort of way. We set off at what is for him on holiday the crack of dawn, and follow the doctor and his jeep to the edge of the wadi. Here the road is bad and we all get out and walk behind the car—like a funeral procession — while he nurses it over the bumps. We park near the jeep and follow the doctor who has set off at a killing pace together with our friends from Tel Aviv. As soon as we are out of sight of the car, Head of the House starts to worry about it and doesn't know whether or not he should go back and sit in it till the rest of us come back.

•

THE advance party skim over the stony ground without effort. We pant behind them grimly. The man with the revolver brings up the rear. In fact, he is soon so far in the rear that I doubt whether he could reach us by revolver shot. Fortunately, all the people we meet, mostly small boys with herds of goats, are quite friendly and run after us asking for cigarettes.

•

AFTER about an hour of scrambling across a stream and over a rough path, the terrain grows more difficult and we push our way through thorn bushes, fall into the stream (would like to drink it but am afraid that it might be dangerous), climb over rocks and perspire. Whenever we catch up with the others, they are just finishing a long rest and urge us not to linger. At last we can see the fort on top of a craggy precipice that looks very hard to climb. It is, and once having crawled up to it we can do nothing but gasp for breath and note that the Crusaders apparently took all their food from tins (Mostly Assia). Then we go down and drink gallons of water from the stream. Nothing ever tasted so good and it doesn't do anyone any harm.

•

WE battle our way back through the jungle. The doctor is so far ahead that he sends back a scout to find us, not in time, however, to prevent us from losing the path and having to crawl part of the way up the stream and wriggle under some very spiky bushes. We come out looking as though we have been through the death of a thousand cuts. Head of the House asks me if I am tired, and when I say not at all he says it's curious what a strange constitution some people have that they can climb all day and dance all night without fatigue but show them a sock with a hole in it and they are exhausted.

•

AN hour from the parking place he speeds up his pace and we reach the car almost at a run. He pets it a little and apologizes for having left it for so long. The doctor has gone long ago and we catch him up at home eating his lunch. He says we must go again soon as he has just heard of a much more interesting way to get there.

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Self-Help In Ashkelon

By Philip Gillon

ASHKELON'S *"Kartis Ha-Kahol"* organization completed the first year of its existence with one of the most successful fetes held in the town.

Sketches were performed by members of the Association; goods were raffled. Afterwards the people danced folk and other dances.

"Kartis Hakahol" — the Blue Card — was established to help women unable to attend to their homes owing to illness. The organization sends hired help to members certified ill by a doctor. Members pay 500 pruta a month, and in addition pay 500 pruta a day when they are provided with assistance. Some 62.5 per cent of the inhabitants of the Afridar neighbourhood have joined the organization. In the course of a year, they supplied 62,582 hours of work in homes in which there was illness.

"Kartis Hakahol" means that my husband and children don't suffer, too, if I'm sick," one member explained. "It also gives me a chance to get better, without having to get up to cook meals, despite a fever."

The organization is run entirely by volunteers, apart from the hired workers sent to homes in need of service. There is no official link-up with any institution, although the Social Welfare Officer of the Municipality provides clerical assistance. Apart from subscriptions, funds are raised by functions, such as the recent fete. On a previous occasion, a French film — "Seven Sins" (for adults only) — kept the treasury going.

The name *"Kartis Hakahol"* was taken from the tab for Jewish Social Services issued in Mandatory days by the Va'ad Leumi. The sponsors of the project thought the name ideal for a project based on principles of self-help and independence.

Beauty Hints

WE trust that your holiday was pleasant and relaxing, that your face and body have a golden tan that seemingly covers up all the little blemishes. However, to a dry skin with a tendency to wrinkles, over-exposure to the rays of the sun in very unwise. So if you have neglected to feed your face and body during the summer, go to work now.

In addition to your daily routine, apply an emollient cream on your clean face several times a day and let it stay for at least 10-20 minutes. It does not matter whether the label on your cream jar reads night cream, nourishing cream or skin food. All these creams contain ingredients to soften and build up a dry skin.

It should be remembered that from about the age of 25, the natural oil that keeps the skin soft, smooth and pliant begins to decrease. Before one reaches 40, one's skin may lose as much as 20 per cent of its own oil. Outdoor life and a hot climate accelerate this process.

If your problem is that of a very dry skin, work a good skin food into your face nightly. Swirl it up with your finger tips from the chin line to your ears and with soft circular motions to your cheeks, being very careful around the eyes.

From Italy, France and Hollywood comes the news that women are no longer to use rouge, powder and eye-shadow. All that is permitted is a very light shade of lipstick. From what one hears, only the very young and very beautiful have followed this new fashion. However, there is definitely a new attitude towards make-up: more naturalness, neither over — nor under — emphasis is demanded. Good grooming does not just "happen."

LIESL HISINGER

WAVES ARE IN

Flattering feminine hairdos make fashion headlines this new season, and it must do pretty things for you. Waves dip and turn — the curly look is out. Faithful executors of the season's hits are the staff of experts at Salon Anetta, with Anetta herself giving you personal advice. Salon Anetta's equipment is of the newest and finest — everything required to restyle your hair.
Something you should also treat yourself to right now is a facial to start repairing the damage of the hot sun.

SALON ANETTA
25 Rehov Maya, corner Ben Yehuda Rd. Tel. 12645, Tel Aviv.

Classic Suits New Weave

By Our Fashion Reporter

BLOUSY backs, turtle necks and travelling waistlines with a slight nod to the Empire line, will distinguish the exclusive line of "Favourite Models" manufactured by Ilka for the autumn and winter seasons. The new colours will be curry, cranberry red and sea green.



No follower of the wide fluctuations in high fashion, this firm in general holds to the more classic line in their suits and dresses. Suits are made by tailors to ensure their cut and line.

The material used this year will be entirely new — "Wevenit," — the trade name of a jersey that will not stretch. It is excellent for travelling because the knitted character of the woven material eliminates wrinkles. This jersey will also be cheaper because the new process makes a lighter weight material that uses less wool.

Ilka's classic jersey dress will have a turtle neck, knitted dickey, in stripes of contrasting colours that give the frocks a special place. Complete outfits of dress, jacket and extra skirt are designed to make up a complete basic wardrobe.

Ilka is now adding to its chain of retail stores and will also give them all a unified front. The summer season for this firm was the best they have had in the 20 years they have operated in this country, with June-July 30 per cent better than last year.

Lost Week End

By Chris Elion

FIVE months ago, a short stocky, blondish fellow, Herman Berlandt, and a tall, heavy-set ex-army officer, Joseph Simon, got together at a mad party in Haifa, and had a crazy idea — they decided to found a club — to be exact, what they had in mind was to found the "Lost Week-end Club."

Recently, the "Lost Week-end Club" — the only one of its kind in Israel, organized a guitar festival, at which many amateur guitarists in the country, including non-players and tourists participated. The festival was held over the *Succot* week-end at a curious little cafe in the Old City of Acre.

At Abu Christo's, the little cafe overlooking the sea, I found Mr. Berlandt—the manager of the Club. He welcomed me and showed me the way to the "Hotel," where I could find accommodation for the night and meet the "boys and girls." The hotel was just around the corner—or to be more exact, around one of those winding alleys of Acre.

At 8 o'clock I went downstairs. Everything was ready, and the players had already begun their strumming. The room was crowded with people, dressed in all kinds of costumes. The "Lost Week-enders" numbered two tourists, about eight guitarists, one photographer from "Haolam Hazeh," a newsman from a German daily, and a fellow carrying a ukelele who said he came from Hawaii.

Someone shouted "dinner's ready" and we all hurried to the table. After a dinner of kebab, salad and melon, we pulled our chairs, oriental style, around a small fountain filled with goldfish, and waited expectantly.

The programme began with "Little David Play on your Harp" performed by a South African guitarist. He continued with some Negro spirituals and finished up with some really "hot" blues. "Old Kentucky" followed fast and furious on the tail of "Walking my Baby Back Home," and several Texan song hits.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the guitarists slowed down to a strumming pace and the audience made ready to go back to the "hotel." Musically speaking, this was by no means a "Lost week-end."

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Massage cream into skin by light movements from temples to the inner corner of the eye and leave all night.

Helena Rubinstein
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THE LAND OF THE PYRAMIDS

EGYPT — ARCHITECTURE — SCULPTURE — PAINTING. By E. Lange and M. Hirmer. — Phaidon Press, London. 224 monochrome and 32 colour plates. 39 + 176 pp., £5/10/-.

The Phaidon Press has recently published a magnificent volume surveying Egyptian art: excellent photographs extremely well reproduced, especially in the case of the coloured plates, a good deal of explanatory text combined with clear plans, high quality paper and binding; and all at a comparatively cheap price all considered.

Ancient Egyptian art, even when limited to architecture, sculpture and painting, is so rich that every selection intending to give a survey of that art through its long history must depend in the last resort on individual taste and preference. It is also to be expected that such a volume should include several of the well known monuments and pieces of sculpture. Yet it contains several pleasant surprises. The predynastic lion from Berlin is one of them; so are the two reproductions of the restored chapel of Senusert I at Karnak in their natural setting and the shrine of the bark of Amon.

The general view of queen Hatshepsut's temple at Deyr el-Bahari with part of king Menthuhetep's temple in the background (a pity that this fact is not mentioned in the caption, though alluded to in the description on p. 322) is a very clever and splendid photographic achievement, giving the reader a true insight into the awesome landscape and the ingenious way in which the Egyptian architects harmoniously inserted their constructions into the natural "grandeur" of that bay of sheer cliffs. The clear photograph of the relief *en creux* ornamenting the pyramidion on top of Hatshepsut's obelisk is another delightful piece of art not frequently seen. Interesting and unusual are the excellent reproductions of the paintings from Djeser-ka-re-Beneb's tomb, one of which shows also one of the few attempts to represent the body in profile.

Missing Masterpieces

The reviewer of a selection of this kind must be permitted to express his personal predilections in indicating what he misses in the volume. A few examples must suffice: The decorative scene on the mace h ad of king Scorpion; a view of some semi-open stone doors in Djeser's funeral complex (instead of the numerous other views of this complex); a coloured plate of some panel of coloured glazed tiles from the same complex; the statue of a scribe ready to take dictation (cf. Wilson, The Burden of Egypt, fig. 5c); the artistically very realistic relief of famine stricken men (ib., fig. 2b); the wonderful obsidian head of Senusert III (cf. JEA VI (1920), pl. I); the ornate alabaster lamps from the tomb of Tutankhamon to show

By S. YEIVIN

the degenerate baroque style of the period; at least one of the sunk reliefs from Seti I's cenotaph at Abydos; and finally some relief of the sea-battle under Ramses III from Medinet Habu.

Personally, the present reviewer would have excluded the art of Ptolemaic Egypt, but would have liked to see some of the interesting reliefs from the tomb of Petosiris (Persian period). If, however, Ptolemaic art is to be included, a photograph of the small temple of Isis at Philae with its caryatids is a *must*.

Heirless Civilisation

It is difficult to quarrel about the personal appreciation of a national art, especially when it is based, as in this case, on individual sensual perception rather than on detached scientific analysis. But can the Egyptian way of life "still serve as an example" (p. VII)? I wonder, whether in our present stage of civilisation, whether bad or good, we can revert to the mythopoeic phase of thinking, and base our *Weltanschauung* on the harmonious balancing of a pre-ordained order of things as reflected in the Egyptian cultural documents.

The explanations to the art in general, plates, with their wealth of plans and sketches given at the end of the volume greatly help the reader to understand the subject over and above the artistic satisfaction of a mere contemplation of objects of beauty.

Mistakes are probably unavoidable. To quote but a few: the names of Kings Scorpion and Narmer do not occur on the Palermo stone (p. 201); as a matter of fact they were not known until the discovery of their respective monuments. Malachite does not enter into the composition of rouge (p. 201; cf. A. Lucas, Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries, pp. 64-65). The object held by the king in his right (pl. 5) is not a fan but a flail; and the club in his left is not of pear-wood (unknown in ancient Egypt), but has a pear-shaped macehead of some stone (p. 202). The constant transcription of Egyptian names with "ch" (Anchaf, Herwatetchef) instead of the customary "kh" (at least in English transcription) is also confusing.

These few critical notes are only meant to be suggestions for a second edition, which this admirable volume fully deserves. It ought to find its place on the shelves of every intelligent reader interested in Egyptology or history of art in general.

Old Wine in New Bottles

HAMISHIM SIPPURIM (Fifty Tales). Edited by Pinhas Peli. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. 455 pp., IL3.500.

The qualification for inclusion in this anthology of Hebrew short stories was the adherence of their authors to traditional Judaism. Much less plausible distinguishing features have been singled out by publishers and anthologists as an excuse for compiling their literary selections. In the present case, the editor and the publishers have pursued their policy of making available modern Hebrew literature by religious authors, encouraging the latter in their literary efforts and providing suitable fare for the observant as well as the general reader. A similar, and highly commendable, attempt was made last year with "Emunim," a selection of poetry, also edited by P. Peli and published by Mosad Harav Kook.

Agnon's Influence

The fifty stories by the 24 authors included in the volume, do not perhaps prove the existence of a definite school of religious writers, but they show clearly that religious Jews, including the editor himself and even a "Reibetzin," can and do contribute to this most popular form of modern literature in as great a measure, both quantitatively and qualitatively, as other sections of the writers' community. Inevitably, they also share their limitations — a certain formlessness, and lack of literary discipline.

The most distinguished writer included is Agnon, who is a law unto himself, skilfully interweaving the old with the new in mysteriously allusive legends, like *Velo Nikashel* (That We Stumble Not). Many of the tales, including some of Agnon's are pervaded by nostalgic descriptions of the Jewish life that was in Eastern Europe. But themes based on life in the new Israel, the War of Independence, the return and settlement are well represented, side by side with memorable sketches of life in the Nazi and Soviet hell. Under the latter heading Moshe Prager's "Marrano Sabbat" and Gershuni's "Kiddush Hashem" are to be recommended.

Strong attachment to Jewish faith and practice constitutes the background against which many of the stories are woven, whether it be the heroic stand of the young Etzion bloc settlers against the Arab invader in "The Mother," by Even Hen, one of the few survivors, or in Gershuni's "Sanctification of the Name," the story of an indomitable yeshiva student confronting the Russian secret police.

In more than one respect, this is one of the most interesting literary products of recent years. *A. N.*

Arab Writers in Israel

'ASSERU BE-GABIL (PASSERS-BY). By Najwa Qa'war-Farah. — Rikmat Press, Beirut, 225 pp.

GALILA. By Jamal Qa'war. — El-Hakim Press, Nazareth, 80 pp.

"Passers-by," a collection of 15 short stories by a young Arab Christian woman writer, Najwa Qa'war Farah, a Haifa resident, was published in Beirut at the author's request, which was promptly granted by the Government.

The protagonists plod their precarious way in life through labyrinths of poverty, disease, deceit, cruelty, and disillusionment. Some of them disappear in the maelstrom that awaits them at the end, while some lucky few manage to emerge, not entirely unscathed, but sadder and wiser men and women. There are, however, no tears wasted, no self-pity (one character calls it "negative egotism"), no melodramatic sentimentality, no tense beginnings, no surprise endings. The realistic-naturalistic yarns are woven out of the warp and woof that make up the human (here partly Arab) comedy, with all its hopes and fears, its grandeur and meanness, its quiet struggles and modest achievements.

On this stage you will find, walking humbly, the impecunious lover who sees his mistress sold to a rich old man; the brilliant but outwardly good-for-nothing university student who cannot decide whether he should affiliate himself to one of the political parties and live happily ever after, or choose the harder path of truth and devotion to his calling; the doctor who learns from his illiterate patients some of the secrets of life and pays them for their pains; the young artist who sells his only dear possession to save the life of a friend; and some dozen other specimens of the *comédie humaine*.

In her humanity and care for the underdog, Mrs. Farah has something in common with Tawfiq el-Hakim, but unlike the great Egyptian who tends to play the role of a Shakespearean clown in order to attract notice to his pleadings, she is entirely humourless. And we may pardon her that, seeing that her task is to anatomise man's unhappiness as well as to probe and analyze the habits, follies and abuses of society. Hence, time and locale play no important part. One or two stories take place in Haifa, another in Bethlehem, the others no matter where. This lends the highly convincing stories wider interest, and lends some of them, such as "The Grandeur of Autumn" and "The Orphan Artist," a universal appeal.

In Minor Key

Yet for all her dead seriousness (her style is in an unrelieved minor key), our author takes a Wordsworthian delight in the early blossoming of the almond tree, the thin clouds that caper high in the sky, or the fresh verdure of the mountains in spring time.

This work and the "Balma" sequence by Jamal Qa'war, Najwa's cousin, who is also managing editor of the Nazareth Arabic monthly, "Al-Mujtama'," have one thing in common: protest against the existing Arab social order, especially as regards pre-arranged marriages. Yet even so, Najwa's protest voiced in just one of her stories, is as convincing as Qa'war's tirades of rebellion strike a false and boyish note.

The poet has none of the broad sympathies and the charm of his cousin, whose prose is often superior to his poetry. While Mrs. Farah's writing goes straight to the reader's heart, Mr. Qua'war's knocks at it loudly—and in vain. His approach is that of the juvenile writings of Khalil Jubran (recently discussed in these columns) but lacks the wider vision of the later writings of the Lebanese poet. However, if Mr. Qa'war does not yet succeed in loosening the fetters of tradition, he promises to make his mark in the task of instilling a new spirit into the traditional Arabic metre and diction.

E.H. KHAZOUM



LEA GRUNDIG: STUDY (From "Aufbau", Monthly Journal for Culture & Politics, East Berlin).

Policy For Europe

BRITAIN IN WESTERN EUROPE. W.E.U. (Western European Union) and the Atlantic Alliance. A report by a Chatham House Study Group. — Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. XXXI + 121 pages. 7/6.

This is a follow-up of two earlier Chatham House Study Group Reports — "Defence in the Cold War" (1950) and "Atlantic Alliance: Nato's Role in the Free World" (1952). As Mr. Donald McLachlan says in his preface, when those two reports were written the slogan was 'We must be ready;' while this report was being prepared the slogan was 'We must be friendly.' This is the measure of the difference in the political climate that the past few years have seen.

Describing the fluctuations of British policy in Europe since the final break-up of the war-time alliance in 1947, the main object of this Report is to assess the implications of the London and Paris Agreements of 1954 for the United Kingdom and for Western Europe as a whole. The central feature of W.E.U. as compared with the unsuccessful E.D.C. is that the United Kingdom is a full member. On the other hand, it represents a hard compromise, and the Study Group finds that 'its dose of supranationalism, which applies only to military policy, is not enough to satisfy the economic federalists.' At the same time, a bare 12 months after the London and Paris Agreements came into force the Study Group found it difficult to reach any definite conclusions: the area of hypothesis and speculation on future events was too great. Indeed, the reader is struck by the feeling of uncertainty which pervades this document.

The historical chapters of this Report are useful summaries of the developments as seen from one point of view. Appendix I compresses in four pages the story of Franco - German relations over the Saar problem between 1918 and 1955, and Appendix II contains some 25 pages of documentation.

SH. R.

Round the Bookshop

Foreign . . .

After so many war novels compounded of unconvincing sadism, sentimentality and lust (in that order of importance for sales purposes), it is a pleasure to read Kenneth Dodson's Away All Boats (Bantam, 650 pr.). It is more a documentary than a novel, but the characters are sufficiently alive to keep us interested in their respective destinies. The book tends to get somewhat repetitive and wearisome — like most of the protagonists, we would be prepared to skip an island or two in the long campaign; the literary differences between one attack and another are slight. But the book has a convincing authenticity lacking in some of its predecessors. In passing, the Japanese, hopelessly outnumbered and surpassed in firepower, seem to have fought with astonishing courage and perseverance.

The fame of Booker T. Washington diminished as more martial methods of obtaining equality became popular among the despairing negroes of the United States — a "Booker T" became an epithet applied to an appeaser. This depreciation of Booker T. Washington was in many ways unfair. His autobiography, Up From Slavery, (Bantam, 650 pr.) is a moving and profoundly sad book, particularly interesting in the setting of the current race riots to prevent desegregated education in the South.

If we can judge by Jerome Price's Katrina (Cardinal, 455 pr.), Peter the Great carried on as if he thought that he was Stalin himself. He certainly believed in the personality cult. The story of his marriage to his peasant mistress, later to become a successful empress of Russia, is vivid and exciting. This is one of the most successful of the sugar-and-sex-coated pills of history.

Re-reading Hemingway's Green Hills of Africa (Perma, 335 pr.), one is struck more than ever by the author's fine style and his lack of perception. His Africa is reminiscent of Kipling's India, with dusky skins and great untamed lands to provide a background to the rather childish pursuits of white sahibs. He saw the Kodu but missed the racial volcanoes. But he wrote like a king.

Be ;y Macdonald's Onions In the Stew (Pocket, 325 pr.) has been hailed by leading critics as the funniest book of all time. Up to page 92, I had failed to find anything in the stew other than lukewarm water, so I quit the diet. Maybe the laughs are all packed in the last mouthful of this very indifferent meal.

On the other hand, the cartoonists continue to delight. Ted Kay's Here's Hazel (Bantam, 325 pr.) is a treasure; so is Reamer Keller's Why the Long Puss (Bantam, 325 pr.). Roger Price's I'm For Me First (Ballantine, 455 pr.), is fore-ed, but it has its moments.

PHILIP GILLON

PLACE NAMES AND MAPS

KOL MAKOM (Every Place). A Pocket Guide to Israel. Published by Education Branch of G.H.Q. Third Impression, 1955. 272 pp., 14 maps.

"Kol Makom" is an invaluable companion to everybody who wants to keep track of the rapidly expanding settlement of this country. Published barely two years after the second edition, this little volume contains 45 pages more of place names than the previous impression, which had 318 pages. The old and new names are briefly explained.

An expansion of settlement is marked by the increased number of maps. That of the Tel Aviv area had to be split into two, and the Negev is represented on four maps, instead of one in the previous edition. *S.S.*

NEW ISRAEL & HAIFA MAPS. Zvi Friedlander, of Kiryat Haim, who last year published his third Israel Map of Communications, has now produced a new edition in three colours. New features include the Lachish and Ta'anah districts, with 23 and 9 new settlements respectively. New roads, such as to Dimona and in Upper Galilee, are added, as well as youth hostels and an alphabetical list of some 900 places. The map is printed by Ortsel Ltd., Ramat Gan, on a scale of 1:340,000; it costs IL2.000.

Friedlander's new editions of his Haifa and Haifa Bay maps, if compared with the first editions of three and six years ago, give a good idea of development in modern Israel. The Haifa map's feature is the subway line (under construction) with its different stations on the way up to Central Carmel, as well as the many housing quarters around Ramot Remez, Kiryat Eliezer and Bin Nayam. All houses existing in July, 1954, are marked individually.

The Haifa Bay map depicts an area where some 80,000 people live today. Very up-to-date, it already shows details of the Municipal Stadium, the new Traffic Licensing Office and the new site of the Institute for Rehabilitation of the Blind. These two maps are printed in five colours by the Israel American Offset Printing Co. Ltd. Tel Aviv, on a scale of 1:12,500 (Price IL5.-).

All three maps are based on Survey material and are approved by Survey of Israel. They are available in English and Hebrew editions. Scale, 1:12,500. *W.G.*

DESERTING DIPLOMATS

MR. HAMISH GLEAVE. By R. Llewellyn. — Doubleday Doran, New York. 316 pp., $3.95.

It becomes increasingly apparent that Mr. Llewellyn, who in 1939 wrote a brilliant novel of Welsh miners ("How Green Was My Valley") has in that book said all that he had to say. He has tried different back-grounds and different approaches since, without either literary or popular success.

His new book, an attempt to explain the defection of Burgess and MeLean, explains nothing and is unforgivably dull, with endless reflections on the part of the protagonist, the Foreign Office man in the title, and endless discussions between him, his chief, American diplomats and Russian spies, all on college-boy level, if that. What I liked best was being reminded of the Elizabethan poet's (John Harrington) excellent epigram:

Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason?
Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason.

I may also mention, though I can solemnly assert that it did not prejudice me, that Mr. Llewellyn goes out of his way to put anti-Semitic utterances coupled with anti-American ones into the mouths of his characters.

P.A.

Steel and Concrete

A valuable addition has been made to technical literature in Hebrew with the publication of a handbook, the first of its kind. Mr. A. Zaslavsky, Senior Lecturer at the Technion, is the author of the volume, entitled "Ultimate Load Design of Steel and Reinforced Concrete Structures." The book is an outgrowth of post-graduate courses for civil engineers given by the author under the joint auspices of the Technion and the Association of Engineers and Architects. The volume includes calculation tables, codes of practice, and many numerical examples. *G.A.*

ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM

BEATRICE WEBB'S DIARIES, 1924-1932. Edited and with an Introduction by Margaret Cole. — Longmans, London. 25s.

Beatrice Webb was the ablest woman this country has known in the past hundred years, perhaps the ablest Englishwoman there has ever been. She combined a first-rate intellect with deep feminine intuition. She had a rich emotional life and managed a household faultlessly; moved as an equal in the highest political and intellectual circles, yet remained detached and unspoilt. No one has asserted a great social position with less snobbishness. Her fame rests securely on the massive works which she wrote with her husband. It is enhanced by her two volumes of autobiography and by the later diaries which have been admirably edited by Margaret Cole. Frankness is tempered by discretion to produce an incomparable historical record.

Pin-point Portraits

The present selection has all the qualities which distinguished its predecessor. It is a book in a thousand for the individual portraits alone. Though Beatrice once wrote: "I do not *like* human beings," she observed them with affection. We see Haldane pontificating, his blunt mind, achieving power without clarity; Bernard Shaw, an intellectual clown, throwing out ideas to shock and stimulate, without pausing to reflect whether they were valid; H. G. Wells become so talkative that he had lost the art of listening. Harold Laski tells tales which "if they are not true, are vivid anticipations of what might have happened"; "his appearance is just a trifle too smart." Mr. Kingsley Martin "expects revolutions and strikes and a Fascist Government in Great Britain." Lord Citrine advocates the separation of the Trade Unions from the Labour Party, while lying full-length "with his feet on my best Indian shawl."

Mr. Leonard Woolf has a collective, good-humoured revenge by describing in a footnote how Beatrice argued so vehemently in favour of religious education that "something in her skirt gave way and it fell to the floor, entangling her feet. She stopped, picked it up, and holding it against her waist, continued her march up and down, never for a moment interrupting her passionate argument."

Labour's Failure

These stories, and many others, make a delightful adornment to a serious political theme. It is the record of two Labour Governments and of Fabian failure; a record of the years when the British people and their leaders wandered hopelessly in the dark, waiting for the catastrophe which they could neither comprehend nor avoid. The Webbs were as much at a loss as anyone else. They had confidently claimed to provide the ideas for Socialism; and they casually assumed that others would provide the leadership. Neither bargain came off. The first Labour Government ought to have been a triumph: here was Labour in office, showing that it was fit to govern. It achieved nothing.

Was this, as Beatrice Webb at first thought, merely a failure of individuals? She puzzled over this again and again. Innumerable pages are devoted to the mysterious personality of Ramsay MacDonald. "Is MacDonald an able statesman as well as a clever parliamentarian and attractive popular preacher?" (1924). No, "he is an egoist, a poseur, and mob, and worst of all, he does not believe in the creed we have always preached" (1929). But next year he is "an attractive creature"; "he has personal charm, he has vitality, he is assiduous, self-controlled and skilful"; "a magnificent substitute for a leader." Sidney added more firmly: "he is the best available." Beatrice Webb looked assiduously for "our great one who has yet to come" — Henderson, Wheatley, Dalton, Alexander. She never found him: Attlee's name is never mentioned except as a survivor in the general election of 1931 — he was not one of the devoted nine who refused to acquiesce in cutting the dole.

But there was more than a failure of individuals; there was a failure in ideas. Beatrice Webb reveals this almost by accident. Between the two Labour Governments the Webbs laboured on their great history of the Poor Law. But what was their conclusion to be?.. "Have we or any other contemporary investigators and thinkers the capacity to discover how to prevent unemployment and how best to treat the unemployed?" Their book provided no answer; and the second Labour Government demonstrated the Webbs' lack of one to all the world. Sidney Webb said early in 1931 of the transition to Socialism: "All I know is that I don't know how to do it." The Fabians confessed their bankruptcy.

Discovery of Utopia

Added to this was the snobbery of the two Labour Governments, the hunt for place and office, the ritual of Court and official receptions. Beatrice Webb did her best to resist it. She refused to use her husband's title — and if the wife of every Labour peer had followed her example the House of Lords would have lost by now most of its remaining prestige. She reached this melancholy conclusion: "You cannot engineer an equalitarian state if you yourself are enjoying the pomp and circumstance of the city of the rich surrounded by the city of the poor." She was ripe for conversion; and in 1932 found the road to Damascus. In a flash without research or experience, she discovered her Utopia: a country with no snobbery, with creative leaders, and with a solution to all economic problems — Soviet Russia. "Without doubt we are on the side of Russia." When the present volume ends, the Webbs are embarking on their final pilgrimage, worshipping with such obstinate wrongheadedness at the Soviet shrine as to be unaffected by the man-made famine of 1933 or by the great purges of 1936-38.

Yet the final impression is of a warm human being, not of an intellectual fanatic. Beatrice commented of other Labour women (Margaret Bondfield, Susan Lawrence, Ellen Wilkinson): "They have many man friends; they may all have had offers of marriage; but I doubt whether any one of the three has had a lover." She was in a different case. She had a lifelong lover, Sidney Webb, "the Other One." Life with him was "a perpetual honeymoon." When they were both over seventy, she would curl up on his knees in the firelight: "'Ridiculous old souls,' we say to one another." The ideas of the Webbs are already forgotten. Posterity will remember them as the Eloise and Abelard of the twentieth century. *(Copyright)*

Letter from Paris — By Sh. Weissman-Herovici

ANXIETIES OF MODERN MAN

Albert Camus belongs to those writers who, like Malraux or Sartre, continuously question themselves about the condition of man. At the core of whatever Camus writes stands the burning problem of eternal actuality, of how man should live and act. His is the stand of a moralist. He seems to find no answer to the question raised, and his quest only results in the smashing of some of the beliefs that pervade our lives. Thus, his desire to penetrate towards truth is derived from the hope of finding a standard of conduct.

The thinker in Camus is matched by the writer, the one enhancing and illuminating the other. Some of Camus' best work has taken the form of what he calls a "narrative" (*récit* in French). Such narratives are "L'Etranger," "La Peste," and his last book "La Chute" (ed. Gallimard). Very different from a novel, the technique of these writings resembles that of poems in prose, conveying their message through a certain insinuating atmosphere and a series of evocative images.

"The Downfall"

In "La Chute" the protagonist is a fallen French lawyer, who has settled in Amsterdam several years ago at the height of his career, not in order to flee from some criminal action towards society or some drama in his life, but in the need to tear himself away from his usual frame of life. The background to this man's confession — an investigation into the hidden impurities of the human soul in general — is formed by the grey, blurred light of a northern port and the dubious atmosphere of a sailors' pub in an ill-reputed quarter of Amsterdam.

Jean-Baptiste Clamence has set before himself the question of the good and the bad in this world. Unable to find an answer to this issue, he chooses the profession of lawyer to make sure he has not placed himself on the wrong side of the barricade; he prefers the position of defender to that of judge. While doing his work as a lawyer, he elaborates a new and peculiar system of defence for the benefit of his clients. Instead of proving the innocence of the accused, he would show that men in general, including the accusers, are of no higher moral standing than the man in fault. It follows that none, unless he displays his real self in public, has the right to judge his fellowmen.

A New Humanism

One by one Camus' hero shatters the beliefs of those around him. Investigating into what lies behind the facade of other people's lives, Clamence turns his inquisitive eye towards himself. Horrified at what he finds, he loses all confidence in the sincerity of his motives. After a period of orgies and utter self-abasement he leaves Paris and settles in the sordid corner we meet him in, where he plays the role of "judge-penitent." And this is how he describes the "technique" of what he considers henceforth his work:

> Covered with ashes, slowly tearing my hair away, my face bearing the marks of scratching, I stand with a penetrating look in my eyes before the whole of humanity, recapitulating my shame and say, never losing view of the effect I produce: "I was the lowest of the lowest." Then, unaware, I pass, in my talk, from "I" to "We." When I arrive at the words "look where we stand," the theme is played; I can give them a piece of my mind... The more I accuse myself the stronger my right to judge you. Even better, I provoke you to judge yourself, which relieves me even more.

When from time to time our hero realizes that the religion of self-accusation he preaches is but another way of placing himself above the rest of humanity, he quickly accuses all creatures and creation again and, under the weight of his own ignominy, feels free to start anew the work of destruction.

This thrilling confession concluded, we find ourselves bereft of most of our illusions. In superb intellectual integrity, Camus refuses man the help of what he considers false notions which, he thinks, can only lead him towards despair. Maybe the book's title does symbolize, among other things, this "fall" of false beliefs? Anyhow, once the salutary work done, man stands alone in front of a desert. In anguish, but on a pedestal.

A "dark" book for most of us; yet, to the strong-spirited a book that heralds a new humanism.

GUIDANCE FOR TEACHERS

OMANUT HA-HORA'AH (The Art of Teaching) By Gilbert Highet. Transl. N. Rabban. — Karni. 160 pp.

The argument of "The Art of Teaching" is exactly what its title implies: teaching is an art, not a science. All the elaborations of method and stock tricks of the trade cannot divest the basic individual and genial nature of pedagogics. From the teacher's angle, his task involves emotions which cannot be systematically appraised. As for the pupil, Sheldon in his "Varieties of Temperament" proposed a classification of pupils into mathematical formulae, but none can adequately describe a living personality. Always, too, there remain the most unclassifiable individuals, "the joys, the sorrows, and the horseflies of the teacher's life," each one of whom underlines the infinite complexity of human character.

Prof. Highet is chock-full of practical advice, charming and highly urbane. Drawing enthusiastically from a wealth of sources, he does not smother his own personality or experience. Probably the greatest merit of the book is that it hardly limits teaching to the classroom, but sweeps it into the broad fields of life. In every human association, be it parent and child, man and wife, friendship, politics, or doctor and patient, the pupil-teacher relationship penetrates them all.

In various contexts and particularly in the chapter on Great Teachers, Prof. Highet has much praise for the Jesuits in their methods. It is as if we would go back to the Yeshiva. The success of Jesuit education is proved by its graduates, maintains our author. Examples: Corneille, Descartes, Moliere, Montesquieu, Voltaire. Of course they were all rebels perverting everything the Order tried to teach them, but that's beside the point. One cannot accept such pragmatic thinking. Where should we place Voltaire's senseless anti-Semitism or the blind fallacies upon which the Order was based? A further statement that "no bad educational system ever produces geniuses" can hardly be defended. Geniuses have their own way of popping out of the morass and humdrum of bad schooling.

Being a Professor of Classics (and incidentally, no Roman Catholic) who holds a liberal humanistic view, does not clear our teacher of a heavy residue of formalizing principles. These are usually presented as idealizations in theory, although we suspect that practice is otherwise. "Mediaeval methods of education are so often abused that it is a pleasure now and then to point out their virtues," etc., is a typical point of departure. Since the experience Prof. Highet draws from is a university, academic one, the problems and practices he proposes are for the upper levels where much of the true pain of teaching is, by all witnesses, lowest. But the proposals are often so intelligent and suggestive that we need not scorn them for use at all levels in and out of school.

The translation is of a fine grade, but deletions from the original should have been marked and noted.

DOV VARDI

ENGLISH EXERCISES

THIS WIDE WORLD. A text-book for the fourth year of English studies. By P. Blumenthal, T. Sachs, A. Shamir. — Beit Hahinukh Hakibbutz, Haifa. 168 pp.

This is an outstanding continuation of the three little volumes for elementary schools ("We Learn English"). It is different from other textbooks because it has grown out of the actual classroom experience of the three authors who found these poems and stories "successful in a number of Form IX classes," and they did not include anything which had not passed this test.

Such a choice must, of course, be a matter of personal taste — apart from the pupils' approval. And everyone would wish some favourites of his own included, and some things which seem to him second-rate, thrown out. So there is no point in questioning the choice. Still, I must protest against one exceedingly lowbrow jingle (p.54, "A Man of Words"), in place of which some fine modern poem might have been included.

The exercises seem very good to me, though again, I personally find too much space taken up by the "Test your word power" tables. The short biographical notes preceding the texts might perhaps have been left for a later stage. As they stand, I don't believe an Israel child of 14 will remember much about them. However, they don't take up much room and possibly other teachers may find them helpful. On the whole, the book is so good both in method and in choice of texts that only its excellence provokes these regretful criticisms.

Gabriella Rosenthal has again illustrated the book, not too lavishly, and a few of the sketches (e.g., the mongoose) are not up to her standard, while others, such as that for Wells' "Country of the Blind," are charming indeed. *PAULA ARNOLD*

ENGLISH BOOKS

Do you know that a fair selection of works recently published in England can be borrowed from the British Council Library, 44 Bayazian Street, Tel Aviv? Why not become a member? Details are available at the library.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Zadok J., Refa'ot Teimanim (In the Tempests of Yemen). Am Oved.

Gorki M., HaUniversitaot Shali (My Universities). Transl. F. Ben-Amram. Am Oved.

Hoda'ot, Popular Yearbook 5717. Keren Kayemet.

Hagod Shav LaMadrikh (Guide Books for Youth Instructors). Vol. 11.—Zionist Organization. Jerusalem.

FOREIGN

Blumenthal N.E., Aspects of Educational Problems Facing Immigrant Adolescents in Israel of Today (Thesis, Mimeo-cilled.)

Fischel W.J., Leading Jews in the Service of Portuguese India (Reprint).

Africa South (Ed. R.H. Segal). Vol. 1, No. 1. Cape Town.

Independence and the Student. Report on the Internat. Student Conference Delegation to S.E. Asia, 1953-54. — Leiden.

The Problems of Transmitting Press Messages. — Unesco.

STAMP OF THE WEEK



One of the greatest natural assets of America are her national parks — wide open spaces like the Yellowstone, Shenandoah, Rainier, Yosemite and the Great Smoky Mountains Park. These are the haunts of deer, elk, black bears. Trout abound in the streams.

In the Smoky Mountains and Rainier parks the bears are the great attraction for visitors. Some of the smaller are tame enough to take food from anyone offering it, and cubs have been photographed climbing onto cars and peering in through their windows.

There are 300 bears in Smoky — but all these Wardens are constantly going to the rescue of mauled and mutilated tourists. One warden caught a visitor trying to push an angry 250-lb bear into the front seat of his car. He thought that the bear would make a cute picture sitting beside his wife!

America goes into the market now with a new stamp, reproduced here, which is dedicated to the conservation of wild life in the national parks and shows one of their daintiest inhabitants — the pronghorn antelope.

The stamp is perforated 11 by 10½, printed in photogravure and cost 4d in London. — *I.A.I.*

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